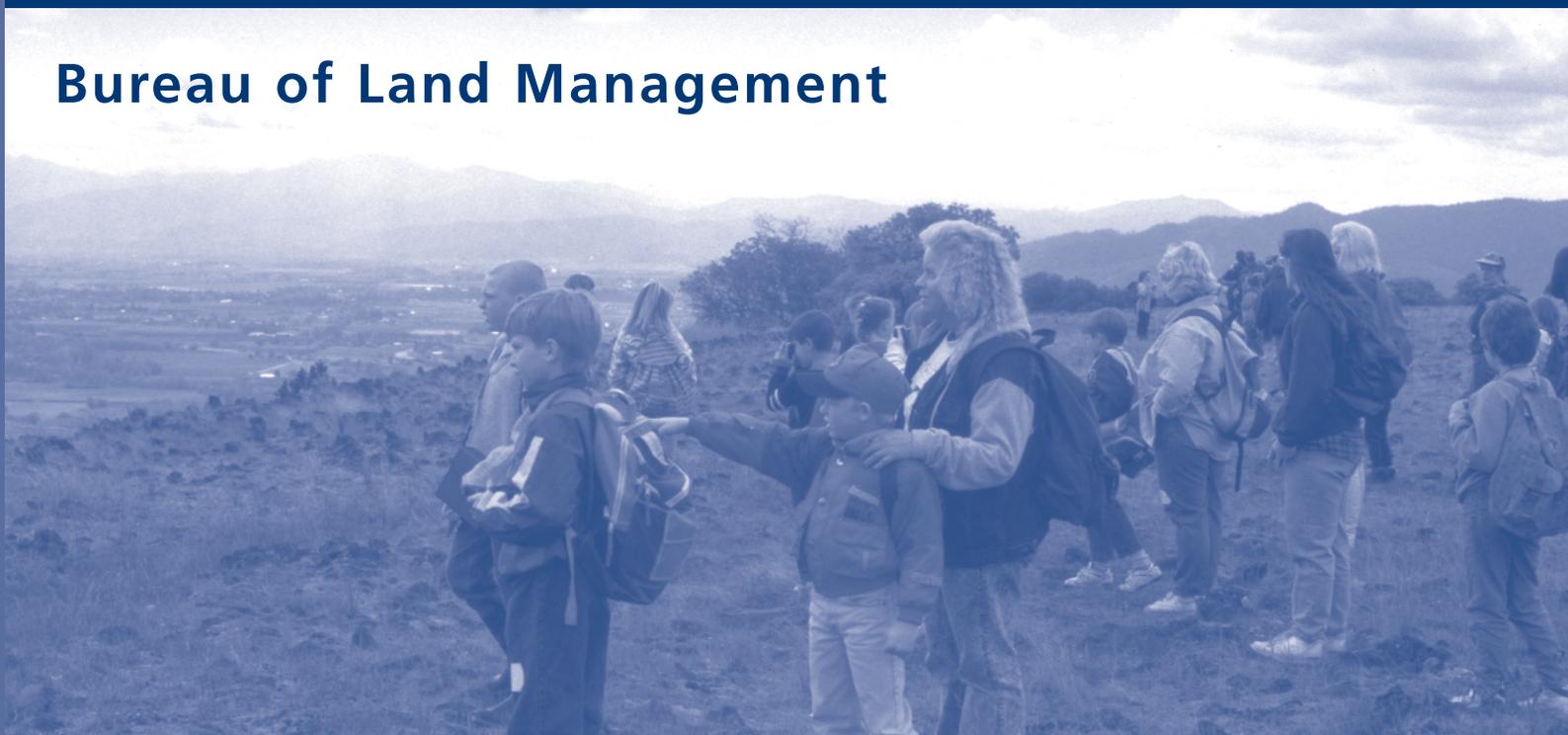


FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan

FY 2001 Annual Performance Report

Bureau of Land Management



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Cover Photo: Children and parents receive an environmental education lesson at the Table Rocks Wilderness Area in Oregon.

Bureau of Land Management

FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan

FY 2001 Annual Performance Report





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I am pleased to present the Bureau of Land Management's consolidated Government Performance and Results Act report. Its threefold purpose is to establish a performance plan for 2003, revise our performance targets for 2002, and present results for 2001. As this report was being prepared, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which was enacted into law on October 21, 1976. This landmark law recognized the value of our Nation's public lands and provided a framework for managing them in perpetuity for the benefit of present and future generations. This law defined our mission as one of multiple use – a new concept for the 1970s that today stands as our agency's greatest strength.

One of the biggest challenges we have to address is the changing face of the American West. The public lands we manage are in the midst of the fastest growing region of the Nation; western states have experienced a population growth rate of 30 percent since 1990. This means that more people and communities depend on the public lands for community expansion, recreation, commodity production, and other uses. The increasing public demand for both conservation and productive use of America's public lands has required us to focus on updating our land use plans to help us reach sustainable resource decisions that can accommodate higher demand levels. As we adapt to this rapid population growth we have remained true to our multiple-use mandate. We manage 264 million acres of public lands – about one-eighth of the land area of the United States – and approximately 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands under the concept of multiple use and sustained yield. Our public lands are a key component of the Nation's economy, providing stability and growth for local communities. The 2001 market value of production from energy, minerals, grazing, and timber resources occurring on the public lands was \$18.7 billion.

In 2001, we achieved almost 60 percent of our performance measures, with a key focus on meeting our stewardship responsibilities. Our accomplishments are remarkable, given the workloads associated with rehabilitation of public lands from the unprecedented fire season of 2000 and suppression of fires in an above-average 2001 fire season. A tremendous challenge still lies ahead of us as we work with other Federal agencies; tribal, local, and State governments; and the private sector to restore, protect, and rehabilitate the lands and communities affected by wildland fires.

Our 2003 Annual Performance Plan will help us do even better in achieving our stewardship responsibilities, especially related to land use planning, fire suppression, facilities maintenance, and energy minerals exploration and development. We will be communicating, collaborating, and cooperating with key customers, both public and private, to ensure achievement of the desired outcomes stated in this plan. As stewards of the priceless legacy represented by our Nation's public lands, we pledge to keep these public lands both healthy and productive.

Kathleen Clarke
Director, Bureau of Land Management

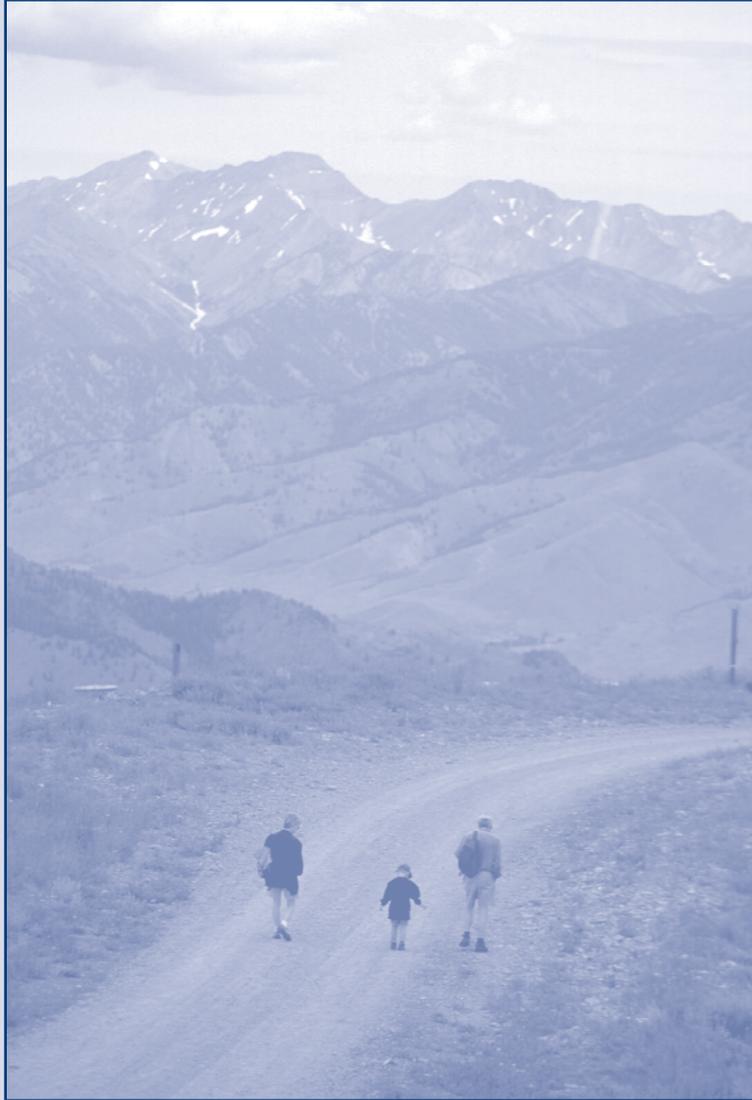


Table of Contents
FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan
FY 2001 Annual Performance Report

Transmittal Letter

Table of Contentsv

Executive Summary1

About This Document7

Section 1 - Introduction and Overview8

1.1 Introduction8

1.2 Mission Statement8

1.3 Linkage to Departmental Goals8

1.4 Linkage to Budget10

1.5 Adjustments to BLM’s Strategic Plan12

1.6 Performance Data Validation and Verification13

1.7 Bureau of Land Management FY 2003 Goals At-a-Glance15

Section 2 - Past Performance and Future Goals21

2.1 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities
for Environmentally Responsible Recreation21

2.2 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities for
Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities27

2.3 GPRA Program Activity: Preserve
Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources44

2.4 GPRA Program Activity: Reduce Threats
to Public Health, Safety, and Property55

2.5 GPRA Program Activity: Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information ...68

2.6	GPRA Program Activity: Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	78
2.7	GPRA Program Activity: Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	89
2.8	GPRA Program Activity: Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	95
2.9	Management Strategies For Improving Organizational Effectiveness	106
	Section 3 - Additional GPRA Information	108
3.1	Customer Service	108
3.2	Crosscutting Issues	109
3.3	Management Issues	110
3.4	Program Evaluations	113
3.5	Capital Assets/Capital Programming	114
3.6	Use of Non-Federal Parties in Preparing this Plan	114
3.7	Waivers for Managerial Accountability and Flexibility	114
	APPENDIX 1	
	FY 2001 Annual Performance Report At-a-Glance Table	115
	APPENDIX 2	
	FY 2002 Final Annual Performance Plan At-a-Glance Table	124

Executive Summary

To ensure that the Bureau of Land Management remains a responsive, dynamic, and relevant governmental agency that serves its citizens, we are focusing our attention on citizen-centered governance in Fiscal Year 2003 and beyond. Our Annual Performance Plan for FY 2003 and Annual Performance Report for FY 2001 emphasize this focus by identifying our significant processes and services, by helping us expend our resources in a way that enhances service to the public, by carefully accounting for our costs of activities and outcomes, and by enabling us to monitor and evaluate our effectiveness. We will be communicating, collaborating, and cooperating with key customers, both public and private, to help us achieve the desired outcomes stated in the Plan. We intend to meet our customer service-oriented goals while maintaining an appropriate balance with protecting and conserving critical resource values.

The quality and reliability of our performance data continues to be identified as an area of concern by the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and others evaluating our compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). A considerable effort has been expended on collecting, verifying, validating, and reporting performance data to ensure that we have provided reliable and complete data with our FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2001 Annual Performance Report.

The following narrative provides a brief overview of our FY 2003 planned performance and FY 2001 actual performance for each of our GPRA program activities. This sampling of our performance is intended to illustrate the diverse nature of our responsibilities and accomplishments.

PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Overview: The public lands provide visitors with a wide array of recreational opportunities. We administer

over 117,000 miles of fishable streams, 2.9 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, more than 6,400 miles of floatable rivers, more than 500 boating access points, over 50 National Back Country Byways, and 300 Watchable Wildlife sites. In addition to thousands of miles of multiple use trails that are available for motorcyclists, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers, we also manage over 4,700 miles of National Scenic, Historic, and Recreational Trails.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$102.0 million (or approximately 5.6% of our requested budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation." In FY 2003, we anticipate that 82% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas will be in good or fair condition, 7% of these facilities will be universally accessible, 93% of recreation users will be satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience, and 72% of recreation users will be satisfied with our interpretation and environmental education efforts.



Driving on a BLM Back Country Byway through Colorado's majestic peaks.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: We continued to manage for growing an active recreation program on public lands in FY 2001. Part of this effort included the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, under which public land visitors are charged a fee to use campgrounds, day-use areas, and other developed sites. The money collected was returned to the sites of collection and used to maintain or enhance the fee sites, directly benefitting those who paid for the use of the sites. In FY 2001, we generated \$7.6 million from over 100 projects at our fee demonstration sites. We are pleased to report that 84% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas were in good or fair condition, 3% of these facilities were universally accessible, 90% of recreation users were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience, and 66% of recreation users were satisfied with our interpretation and environmental education efforts in FY 2001.

PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Overview: In May 2001, the President adopted a National Energy Policy that identified a major role for the public lands and resources to meet our Nation's increasing energy needs. Our key task is to identify opportunities to expedite or to expand access to energy supplies while preserving the health of our public lands. The public lands are a critical component of the Nation's economy, providing for commercial activities that ensure economic stability and growth for local and regional economies. The commercial activities occurring on the public lands also provide substantial returns to the American people. The nature and scope of commer-

cial activities have changed over time and will continue to evolve as new technologies are developed and as the population increases in the United States, particularly in the West.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$275.3 million (or approximately 15.1% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities". In FY 2003, we plan to authorize 5,360 energy mineral lease actions, issue 1,200 grazing permits or leases, offer 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest, and complete 6,900 rights-of-way actions. We expect an increasing demand for energy and mineral leases and other commercial uses on the public lands and anticipate being able to respond to that demand in a timely manner.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we permitted various commercial activities on the public lands, including oil and gas leasing, grazing, timber production, and coal leasing, resulting in an estimated market value of production totaling \$18.7 billion. In FY 2001, we authorized 5,197 energy mineral lease actions, issued 2,601 grazing permits or leases, offered 56.4 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest, and completed 6,104 rights-of-way actions.

PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Overview: The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare plant and animal communities; wild horse and burro herds; wilderness areas; wild and



Geothermal greenhouse in Idaho, Hagerman Valley Shoshone Field Office, Upper Snake River District.

scenic rivers; and paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. Some 2,100 special areas have been congressionally or administratively designated on BLM-managed public lands. We have inventoried and evaluated many of these sites and will be protecting these legacies for the use and enjoyment of the American public for present and the future generations.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$149.3 million (or approximately 8.2% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources." In FY 2003, we plan to reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 140 Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas, and to restore and protect 210 "at-risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we reached Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 77 Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas, and restored and protected 353 "at-risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.

REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Overview: We are responsible for protecting public lands and facilities from unauthorized uses, hazardous materials, illegal dumping, theft, wildfire, and other unsafe conditions. Population growth in rural areas of the West increases risks and responsibilities for fire suppression, search and rescue, and response to natural emergencies. We will work diligently to reduce hazards and risks through field inspections and the maintenance and repair of our buildings, recreation sites, roads, bridges, trails, and dams.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$667.0 million (or approximately 36.6% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property". In FY 2003, we anticipate that 90% of our administrative facilities, 65% of our dams, 97% of our bridges and 68% of our roads will be maintained in fair or good condition. We

anticipate correcting physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines, cleaning up 150 hazardous material sites, taking enforcement action on 51% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations, and containing 97% of wildland fires by initial attack. The destructive nature of the wildland fires of FY 2000 and 2001 will result in a tremendous workload over the next few years as we rehabilitate damaged land resources, protect the urban areas that are adjacent to BLM-managed lands, and improve fire suppression readiness.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, 87% of our administrative facilities, 61% of our dams, 91% of our bridges and 62% of our roads were maintained in fair or good condition. We corrected physical safety hazards at 507 abandoned mines, cleaned up 177 hazardous material sites, took enforcement action on 69% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations, and contained 95% of wildland fires by initial attack.



Wildland firefighter working on line construction.

IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Overview: We have extensive historical and current information on land ownership, use, and condition in the United States. Today, as the Internet enhances awareness of the vast data available from the Bureau, public demand for this information is increasing. Three types of data are in especially high demand: documents for General Land Office (GLO) and other title, boundary, and survey information; geographic-coordinate-based natural resource data from BLM's Geographic Information System (GIS); and the public land survey data contained in the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB).

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$55 million (or approximately 3% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information". In FY 2003, we plan to post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet; provide on-line access to land status, boundary, and geographic coordinate data for 16% of BLM's western townships; provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for four priority program areas; and

conduct on-line (E-Government) services in nine business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we strengthened our efforts to make even more information available to our partners and the public. Specifically, we posted 200,500 public land title records on the Internet; provided access to land status, boundary, and geographic coordinate data for 11% of BLM's western townships; provided information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for one priority program area, and conducted on-line (E-Government) services in four business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Overview: We provide economic and technical assistance to many local, state, and tribal governments. For example, we convey land to Alaska Native peoples, Alaska Native corporations, and the State of Alaska. We also provide Native American tribes with fire suppression services, cadastral survey, and assistance in developing energy/minerals resources. For many tribes, the royalties from mineral development on tribal lands are critical to their financial well-being.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$220.4 million (or approximately 12.2% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Provide Economic and Technical Assistance". In FY 2003, we plan to establish and maintain 5 new agreements with federally recognized tribes; process 5,100 energy mineral, non-energy, and other mineral post-lease actions on Indian Lands; and complete 4,300 energy mineral, non-energy, and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands to fulfill our Trust responsibilities. We also plan to complete 600,000 acres of land conveyance actions in Alaska and 200,000 acres of public land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we built on past performance by working closely with tribes to manage tribal minerals, developing more agreements with tribes, and completing land conveyances and



The BLM Cadastral Survey Program provides on-the-ground surveys to establish Federal and Tribal land boundaries. These legal boundaries are providing for better management of valuable trust assets near the Navajo Nation Coal Power Plant.

disposals. Specifically, we established and maintained 16 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes; processed 4,692 energy mineral, non-energy, and other mineral post lease actions on Indian Lands; and completed 3,086 energy mineral, non-energy, and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands to fulfill our Indian Trust responsibilities. We also completed 719,000 acres of land conveyance actions in Alaska and 246,280 acres of public land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Overview: Over the past two decades, demands placed on the public lands and resources have grown at a fast pace, challenging our resource managers to resolve land use conflicts and anticipate demands. Many of our land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents have not kept pace with these changes and no longer reflect current natural resource or socio economic conditions.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$145.3 million (or approximately 8.0% of

our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity "Understand the Condition of the Public Lands". In FY 2003, we plan to assess the condition of public lands in 29 priority sub-basins, develop 8 new land use plans, and complete 51 existing land use plan amendments to reflect new information and management strategies. We will use increased funding targets in FY 2002 and 2003 to complete those plans that were scheduled for FY 2001, as well as for achieving the targets set for those years.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we assessed the condition of public lands in five priority sub-basins, developed one new land use plan, and completed amendments for 33 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.

RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Overview: Restoring and maintaining resource conditions on the public lands is critical. We are committed to contributing to clean water and healthy watersheds while protecting critical habitat for plant and animal species.



Aerial view of the Owyhee Chalk Basin in the Lower Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area, Oregon.

FY 2003 Planned Performance: We plan to expend approximately \$206.6 million (or approximately 11.3% of our proposed budgetary resources) to attain performance in the GPRA program activity “Restore at-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems.” In FY 2003, we plan to implement water quality improvement prescriptions in 30 watersheds within priority sub-basins, remediate 60 abandoned mines, plug/reclaim 60 orphan wells, achieve an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 343 watersheds within priority sub-basins, treat 450,000 acres for reduction of hazardous fuels, treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, and achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 125 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

FY 2001 Reported Performance: In FY 2001, we implemented water quality improvement prescriptions in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins, remediated 47 abandoned mineland areas to improve water quality,

plugged/reclaimed 47 orphan wells, achieved an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 143 watersheds within priority sub-basins, treated 448,700 acres with fire fuels treatments, treated 251,900 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, and achieved a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 80 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF FY 2001 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Of the 30 performance goals for FY 2001, 14 goals were met, 15 were not met, and 1 was not reported. Additionally, of the 62 performance measures for FY 2001, 34 targets (56%) were met or exceeded, 26 targets (41%) were not met, and 2 targets (3%) could not be reported. The actual results for each measure, with explanatory remarks, are detailed in this Report and summarized in Appendix 1. The following table summarizes our accomplishments by GPRA program activity:

FY 2001 Performance Goal Summary

GPRA Mission Goal	Annual Performance Goal Results			Annual Performance Measure Results		
	Met	Not Met	No Report	Met	Not Met	No Report
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	0	3	0	1	4	0
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	1	3	1	5	3	2
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources	2	2	0	5	6	0
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	2	3	0	7	7	0
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	4	0	0	4	0	0
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	2	1	0	4	1	0
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	0	2	0	2	2	0
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	3	1	0	8	1	0
Total Number	14	15	1	34	26	2
Percentage	47%	50%	3%	56%	41%	3%

About This Document

THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT (GPRA) REQUIRES AGENCIES TO SUBMIT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS TO CONGRESS WITH THEIR FISCAL YEAR BUDGET REQUEST, AND TO PREPARE AN ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT AT THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR ON HOW WELL THEY MET THEIR GOALS.

We have combined the FY 2001 Annual Performance Report with the FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan in this document, rather than preparing separate reports. We believe this consolidated Plan and Report will be more useful to Congress and the appropriations process than submitting separate documents at separate times. This consolidated document covers what we have accomplished in FY 2001; what we plan to accomplish in the current fiscal year, FY 2002, based on final budget data; and what we propose to accomplish in FY 2003 with the budget resources we are requesting. In a single presentation, the reader can see the trends in both our performance targets and our actual results.

The performance goals, measures and FY 2003 targets presented in this consolidated Plan and Report are based on the BLM's Strategic Plan for FY 2000 - FY 2005. At the time this document was published (February 2002) the Department of the Interior (DOI) was in the process of revising its strategic plan. The primary impact of the revised DOI Strategic Plan will be on Annual Performance Plans developed for FY 2004 and beyond. However, we will review the performance goals, measures and targets presented in this consolidated Plan and Report and last year's for consistency with the revised DOI Strategic Plan. As a result of that review, we may find it necessary or appropriate to modify portions of our FY 2002 and FY 2003 Annual Performance Plans. Any APP changes will be documented according to the provisions of the OMB Circular A-11.

The Annual Performance Plan for FY 2003 and the Annual Performance Report for FY 2001 is divided into four sections:

Section 1 - Introduction and Overview states our agency's mission; addresses links to Departmental goals, the budget, and our Strategic Plan; and contains an FY 2003 Goals-at-a-Glance Table that provides a summary of our goals, performance targets, and budget allocations.

Section 2 - GPRA Program Activities and Goals includes a section on each program activity, including a budget table identifying the sources of funding supporting the program activity. Under each program activity section are the long-term goals for FY 2005 and annual goals for FY 2003. Each goal is accompanied by a descriptive narrative and a report of performance for FY 2001.

Section 3 - Additional GPRA Information addresses customer service, crosscutting issues, management issues, program evaluations, and other topics that are addressed by GPRA requirements.

Appendices present an FY 2001 Annual Performance Report At-a-Glance Table and an FY 2002 Final Annual Performance Plan At-a-Glance Table.

Section 1 - Introduction and Overview

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) came into existence in 1946, when the Grazing Service was merged with the General Land Office to form the Bureau of Land Management within the Department of the Interior. When the BLM was initially created, there were over 2,000 unrelated and often conflicting laws for managing the public lands. The Bureau had no unified legislative mandate until Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).

In FLPMA, Congress recognized the value of the remaining public lands by declaring that these lands would remain in public ownership. Congress gave us the term "multiple use" management, defined as "management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people." BLM-managed public lands encompass a variety of landscapes: extensive grasslands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts. We are responsible for managing a myriad of resources on these lands, including energy and minerals, timber, forage, fish and wildlife habitats, recreation, wilderness, and archaeological sites.

We continue to address the needs of a growing and changing West. Ten of the twelve western states with significant proportions of BLM-managed lands have

among the fastest rates of population growth in the United States. Public lands that are adjacent to rapidly growing urban communities are critical interfaces that need to be protected from wildfires, vandalism, contamination, and other threats that could impact the safety of both those communities and the public lands themselves.

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

"It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

1.3 LINKAGE TO DEPARTMENTAL GOALS

The services provided to the public through our programs contribute to the accomplishment of five overarching goals set by the Department of the Interior. All of our activities "add value" to the Department's goals. Resources expended toward meeting our related goals effectively and efficiently advance the five overarching goals of the Department.

Major links between these Departmental goals and the Bureau's mission goals and long-term goals are presented in the accompanying table.

Departmental Goal	Related BLM Mission Goals	Long-Term Goals
1. Protect the Environment and Preserve our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish goals, objectives/actions for the National Landscape Conservation System units • Manage the wild horse and burro populations • Restore and protect cultural and paleontological properties • Assess user satisfaction with management of National Landscape Conservation System units
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Condition of the Public Lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the condition of the public lands • Develop new/amend existing land use plans to reflect new information/management strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement water quality improvement prescriptions • Achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) in riparian/wetland areas • Achieve an upward trend in the condition of upland areas • Achieve an increasing trend for plant and animal species listed or proposed for ESA listing
2. Provide Recreation for America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of physical facilities in Recreation Management Areas • Assess users' satisfaction with the quality of their recreation experience
3. Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Environment and a Strong Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement BLM Energy Policy Plan tasks • Authorize energy mineral lease actions on federal lands • Authorize non-energy and other mineral lease actions on federal lands • Issue grazing permit and lease renewals • Offer commercial timber for sale • Process rights-of-way and lease, permit, license, and easement actions • Assess customer/stakeholder satisfaction with commercial use authorization procedures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of administrative facilities, bridges, and dams • Assess and improve the condition of roads • Remediate abandoned mines and hazardous material sites • Investigate/take enforcement action on reported violations • Suppress wildland fires
4. Provide Science for a Changing World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post public land records on the Internet • Provide land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates on the Internet • Provide priority program information on the Internet • Conduct on-line services (E-Gov) with the public, tribes and other agencies
5. Meet Trust Responsibilities/Commitments to Indian Tribes and Island Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Economic and Technical Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish formal agreements with federally recognized tribes • Process energy mineral, non-energy, and other mineral post-lease and compliance actions on Indian lands • Complete land disposals and land conveyances

1.4 LINKAGE TO BUDGET

BLM funding by major appropriation accounts for the period of FY 2000 through FY 2003 is shown in the accompanying table.

Appropriation Account	FY 2000 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2000 Enacted Budget	FY 2001 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2001 Enacted Budget	FY 2002 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2002 Enacted Budget	FY 2003 Budget Request \$(000's)	% of FY 2003 Budget Request
Management of Lands and Resources	669,132	44.9	752,745	35.1	775,632	41.4	812,990	44.2
Oregon and California Grant Lands	98,669	6.6	104,038	4.8	105,165	5.6	105,633	5.8
Wildland Fire Management*	490,957	32.9	977,099	45.5	678,421	36.2	653,754	35.6
Land Acquisition	47,760	3.2	56,545	2.6	49,920	2.7	44,686	2.5
Construction	10,846	0.7	16,823	0.8	13,076	0.7	10,976	0.6
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	134,385	9.0	199,560	9.3	210,000	11.2	165,000	9.1
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,955	0.7	9,978	0.5	9,978	0.5	9,978	0.5
Service Charges	9,990	0.7	7,484	0.3	8,000	0.5	7,900	0.5
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	8,800	0.6	12,405	0.6	12,405	0.7	12,405	0.7
Range Improvements	10,000	0.7	10,000	0.5	10,000	0.5	10,000	0.5
Total: Current and Discretionary Accounts	1,490,494	100.0	2,146,677	100.0	1,872,597	100.0	1,833,322**	100.0

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts.

** Does not include CSRS and FEHBP proposed costs, which would add \$63.3 million to the total budget request.

GPRA Program Activities are listed in the table below, along with their approximate actual or planned expenditures for comparison between the FY 2003 President's Budget and prior years. These figures are rounded. A

more detailed relationship between GPRA Program Activities and the budget is shown in a table at the beginning of each Program Activity section.

GPRA Program Activity	FY 2000 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2000 Enacted Budget	FY 2001 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2001 Enacted Budget	FY 2002 Enacted Budget \$(000's)	% of FY 2002 Enacted Budget	FY 2003 Budget Request \$(000's)	% of FY 2003 Budget Request
#1 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	78,800	5.3	95,400	4.4	97,800	5.2	102,000	5.6
#2 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	208,100	14.0	240,400	11.2	256,100	13.7	275,300	15.1
#3 Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources	152,600	10.2	160,000	7.4	152,700	8.2	149,300	8.2
#4 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	509,500	34.2	982,300	45.8	705,600	37.7	679,400	36.6
#5 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	50,900	3.4	53,000	2.5	53,700	2.9	55,000	3.0
#6 Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	183,900	12.3	250,300	11.7	261,200	13.9	220,400	12.2
#7 Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	110,200	7.4	128,600	6.0	129,300	6.9	145,300	8.0
#8 Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	196,700	13.2	236,500	11.0	216,200	11.5	206,600	11.3
Total	1,490,500	100.0	2,146,700	100.0	1,872,600	100.0	1,833,300	100.0

1.5 ADJUSTMENTS TO BLM'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The performance goals in our FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan are based on the long-term goals in our FY 2000-2005 Strategic Plan, released in September 2000. Some of our performance goals have been dropped or modified for FY 2003 based upon more reliable performance information (baseline information), on changes in current priorities, or on our ability to provide more quantifiable measurements. Specific changes from our FY 2002 Annual Performance Plan are described below.

We have split Long-Term Goal 01.02.01 into three Long-Term Goals, one for tracking accomplishment of the tasks in the National Energy Policy Implementation Plan, one for authorizing Energy Minerals actions and one for authorizing Non-Energy and Other Minerals actions (including action taken on Mining Claims). This has been done to be reflective of the National Energy Policy to describe specific initiatives that we plan to accomplish in response to this policy. Long-Term Goal 01.02.01 now states: "By FY 2004, implement 100% of the planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy." Long-Term Goal 01.02.02 now states: "By FY 2005, authorize 5,900 federal energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, 36,300 federal compliance actions." Long-Term Goal 01.02.03 now states: "By FY 2005, complete 4,100 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions, process 965 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions, complete 9,050 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions, and complete 190,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers on federal lands."

We have deleted Long-Term Goal 01.01.03: "By FY 2005, 55 BLM land use plans have updated OHV designation decisions that provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities." This goal was deleted because it is redundant with Long-Term Goal 02.01.02: "Prepare 29 new land use plans and amend or revise 26 existing plans to reflect new information and management strategies." Reviewing OHV designations is a routine part of preparing a new land use plan or amending an existing land use plan, so it is unnecessary to address this as a separate goal.

We have deleted Long-Term Goal 01.03.01: "In FY 2005, establish management goals, objectives, and actions to achieve compliance with the authorizing or legislation for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) areas." This is also redundant with Long-Term Goal 02.01.02, and will be replaced in FY 2003 with measures that better reflect management improvements in the NLCS areas, such as the implementation of environmental education and scientifically based resource interpretative information, establishment of partnerships and cooperative agreements, and completion of resource program assessments

We have deleted Long-Term Goal 1.3.2: "By FY 2005, assess the condition of 50% of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and implement critical management actions in areas at risk." While specific funding for the systematic assessment of our ACECs has never been provided, we are continuing to restore ACECs at risk from our base funding. This activity is being accounted for under Long-Term Goals 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, and 2.2.4 so it is unnecessary to address land health restoration activity specific to ACECs.

We have combined Long-Term Goals 1.3.4, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 into one Long-Term Goal. This Long-Term Goal (numbered 1.3.3) now states: "By 2005, protect cultural and paleontological heritage resources by restoring 1,353 at-risk properties, annually conducting a minimum of 25,000 acres of "proactive" inventories, and ensuring that BLM collections at 18% at non-federal curatorial facilities are available and accessible to the public." This action focuses cultural and paleontological resource activity under one single Long-Term Goal.

We have amended Long-Term Goal 01.04.01 to reflect the revised baseline for Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) percent of facilities in good condition. This Long-Term Goal now states: "By FY 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 68% of dams, and 99% of bridges will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Seventy percent of our facilities will be in good safety, health and environmental condition."

We have added Long-Term Goal 01.06.03: "By FY 2005, BLM will triple the current level (FY 2000) of

technical assistance provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and federally recognized Native American Tribes in acquiring and managing the land tenure data needed to facilitate the growth of trust income through increased efficiency of the Tribal land tenure infrastructure." This goal represents a significant increase in our cadastral survey and geographic coordinate data base workload in support of our Indian Trust responsibilities.

We have amended Long-Term Goal 02.01.01 to reflect our actual capability to conduct comprehensive resource assessments of priority sub-basins. The goal now reads: "By FY 2005, assess the condition of public lands in 50 priority-subbasins."

We have amended Long-Term Goal 02.01.02 to reflect the full workload of amending land use plans. The goal now reads: "By FY 2005, prepare 29 new land use plans and complete approximately 250 amendments for existing land use plans to reflect new information or management strategies." The latter measure includes both Environmental Assessment (EA) level plan amendments as well as Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) level plan amendments. We have also added an actual performance measure to track the percent of critical "time-sensitive" land use actions on schedule.

1.6 PERFORMANCE DATA VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

The following data validation and verification procedures apply to all of our goals and measures described in our Annual Performance Plan. For this reason, the Performance Data Detail tables that follow the FY 2001 Annual Performance Reports do not include any specific Data Validation and Verification information. The Performance Data Detail tables only provide information on our baseline information, data sources, data limitations, and necessary actions.

The data validation criteria address central questions concerning the appropriateness of a goal relative to our organization's mission, and whether the goal is measurable, realistic, understandable, pertinent to decision making, and indicative of the activity being measured. The data verification criteria centers on five critical

areas: data standards and procedures, data handling, data quality, data integrity, and oversight.

In FY 2001, we made significant improvements in validating and verifying our performance measures and information. During FY 2002 and FY 2003, we will implement additional system modifications and quality assurance processes.

Data Validation Process and Procedures: During the development of our Strategic Plan, long-term and annual goals were reviewed by BLM staffs and managers to assess whether they were understandable, realistic, measurable, and related to the mission of our organization. Our goals generally meet these criteria. Past performance information has been used to support budget allocation decisions and set performance targets for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

This APP/APR now illustrates the relationship between our workload (output) measures and performance measures, which makes it easier for our field offices to validate the information in the measure.

In FY 2001, each of our State Offices assigned leads for reporting performance and workload measures. This clarifies who is accountable for reviewing and improving data. Our State program leads have a vital role in managing their programs and are accountable for reporting accurate accomplishments. Our Field specialists better understand performance measures because they are more clearly defined in terms of their work. In FY 2001, several measures were reported only at the end of the year. While this may be reasonable for some goals (such as customer satisfaction surveys), it does not allow managers to determine if targets are going to be met by the end of the year or if adjustments are necessary. In FY 2002-2003, we have modified several measures to require quarterly reporting.

Data Verification Process and Procedures: Quarterly reviews of performance data were conducted by the Deputy Director, the State Directors and program leads. Several annual goal performance measures were included in the State Directors' performance evaluations and on the Director's Tracking System. The Director's

Tracking System can be accessed at any time on the Intranet to determine how we are progressing. During FY 2001, data specifications and standards were posted on the Intranet so that users could review them before making data entries. In FY 2002, we will have linked the data specifications to the data entry menu screens for easier and faster access.

National-level performance measures are verified by our national program leads. We often use different information systems to derive the data that is compiled for the National-level measures. In these cases, most of these systems have established quality assurance procedures. We will continue to increase the interface to the performance and workload database systems to report our performance data.

During FY 2001, 25% of our performance measures were randomly chosen in three state offices and several field offices for verification. Compared to previous verification efforts, it was clear that State program leads are more knowledgeable about data standards and are now performing quality reviews. In FY 2003, we plan to verify at least 25% of our performance measures in another three States.

Relationship of the Bureau's Procedures to the Department's Requirements: The Department's Performance Measure Validation/Verification Matrix was developed in response to the need to ensure the Department generates credible and verifiable data. This includes a checklist of questions about the verification (accuracy) and validation (practical) use of performance measures. The Validation/Verification Matrix was provided to State Offices and the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) program leads for completion.

We used the field response to the Validation Segment to determine the value of our performance measures and how the data would ultimately be used. This segment provided valuable feedback about how performance information could be used to support management decisions and what limitations were associated with the data. The feedback from this segment of the matrix was used to improve performance measures and the related data specifications. We used the field response to the

Verification Segment to determine whether quality assurance procedures were being implemented. This segment of the matrix provided a good indication that procedures were in place to verify accuracy by program leads and that the standards were understandable and followed.

We will continue to use the Department's Data Validation/Verification Matrix as a self-assessment tool in future years. This will be useful in assessing the value of new performance measures being developed and determining whether states are continuing to adopt quality assurance procedures.

Description of Information Technology Systems Used and In Collecting Tracking Data: The workload and performance measure module in our Management Information System has been improved to add checks into the system and minimize the opportunity for data entry errors. For FY 2001, much of the dual entry was eliminated as the workload data has been interfaced with the performance measure data. This has been done for the law enforcement performance measure and is under development for the National Fire System. This ensures that more of the information is housed in one system.

All performance data has regular backup accomplished. Procedures have been implemented to ensure that our information is secure. The system has a firewall to protect it from outside intrusions. The new security module established user IDs and passwords for national administrators, national program leads, State Offices, and field offices. The national and state administrators now have authority to lock down targets and/or actual accomplishments, which prevents field offices from changing targets without approval.

1.7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2003 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2003 Annual Goal	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000's)
01.01 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation	.01 By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.	In FY 2003, 82% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 7% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.	\$ 102,000
	.02 By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.	In FY 2003, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 72% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.	
01.02 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities	.01 By FY 2005, implement 100% of the planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the President's National Energy Policy.	In FY 2003, implement 74% of the planned tasks (32 out of 43 tasks) in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Plan.	\$ 275,300
	.02 By FY 2005, authorize 5,900 energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 36,300 energy mineral post-lease actions; and complete 22,050 energy mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on federal lands.	In FY 2003, authorize 5,360 energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 33,700 energy mineral post-lease actions, and complete 19,500 energy mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on federal lands.	
	.03 By FY 2005, complete 4,100 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 9,050 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 190,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers on federal lands.	In FY 2003, complete 4,000 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 7,850 non energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 210,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers on federal lands.	
	.04 By 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by issuing 11,600 grazing permit renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.	In FY 2003, issue 1,200 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations. Cumulative to date will be 9,571 grazing permits and leases renewed.	
	.05 By FY 2005, consistent with established land health standards, annually offer for sale on a decadal average, 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF outside the Pacific Northwest.	In FY 2003, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.	

1.7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2003 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2003 Annual Goal	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000's)
01.02 Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities (continued)	.06 By FY 2005, annually process 6,900 rights-of-way and 1,400 lease, permit, license and easement actions on the public lands.	In FY 2003, complete 6,900 rights-of-way and process 1,300 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands.	
	.07 By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	In FY 2003, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	
01.03 Preserve natural and cultural heritage resources	.01 By FY 2005, implement comprehensive environmental education and resource interpretative information programs for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units; establish cooperative associations and other non profit partnerships on 100% of the National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs); and initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 100% of the NCAs and NMs.	In FY 2003, establish the environmental education and resource interpretative information baselines for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units; establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 30% of the NLCS units; and, initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 30% of the NCAs and NMs.	\$ 149,300
	.02 By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas.	In FY 2003, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on a cumulative 140 (or 70%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.	
	.03 By FY 2005, protect cultural and paleontological resources on the public lands by restoring 1,700 at-risk properties, annually conducting "proactive" (non-Section 106) inventories on 25,000 acres, and ensuring that collections housed at 18% of the non-federal curatorial facilities are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.	In FY 2003, protect 210 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative number is 1,312), conduct 25,000 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing five new partnerships with non-federal curatorial facilities.	
	.04 By FY 2005, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 5% over the baseline established in FY 2002.	In FY 2003, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 2% over the baseline established in FY 2002.	

1.7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2003 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

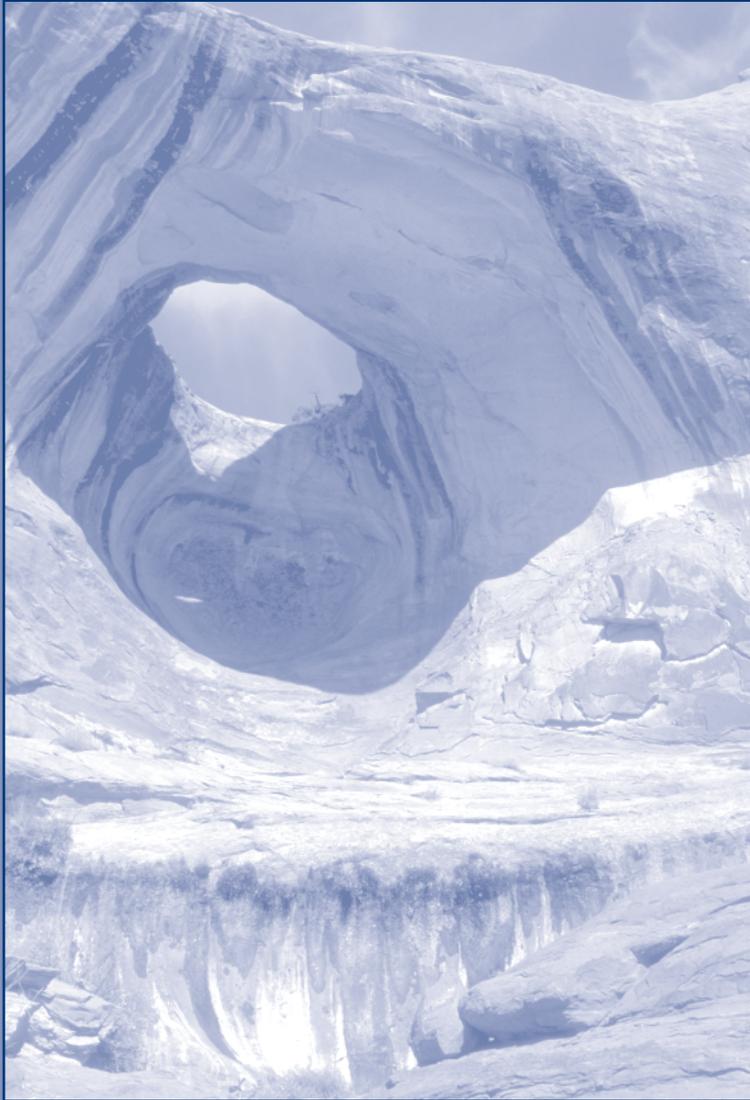
GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2003 Annual Goal	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000's)
01.04 Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property	.01 By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 68% of dams, and 99% of bridges will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Seventy percent of facilities will be in good safety, health, and environmental condition.	In FY 2003, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 90%; dams will increase to 65%; and bridges will increase to 97%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 60%.	\$679,400
	.02 By 2005, assess the condition of 75% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, identify maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and ascertain prospective road closures. Improve 75% of roads to good or fair condition.	In FY 2003, cumulatively assess the condition of 48% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 68% of BLM roads to fair or good condition.	
	.03 By FY 2005, correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals).	In FY 2003, correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous materials sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals are 1,557 abandoned mine sites and 767 hazardous materials sites).	
	.04 By FY 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands and resources.	In FY 2003, investigate and take enforcement action on 51% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.	
	.05 By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the highest priority communities' at-risk projects will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. (Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)	In FY 2003, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 33% (1,085) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 9% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2003, 15 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards. In FY 2003, 1,100,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. (Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)	
01.05 Improve land, resource, and title information	.01 By FY 2005, post 3,600,000 public land records on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval.	In FY 2003, post 200,000 public land records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents. (Cumulative total to date is 3,185,500).	\$55,000
	.02 By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	In FY 2003, provide accessibility to a cumulative total of 16% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	

1.7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2003 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONTINUED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2003 Annual Goal	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000's)
01.05 Improve land, resource, and title information (continued)	.03 By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for six priority program areas.	In FY 2003, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for a cumulative total of four priority program areas.	
	.04 By FY 2005, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 12 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	In FY 2003, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in a cumulative total of nine business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	
01.06 Provide economic and technical assistance	.01 By FY 2005, establish and maintain 15 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the FY 2002 baseline survey of all existing agreements.	In FY 2003, establish and maintain 5 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the FY 2002 baseline survey of all existing agreements.	\$220,400
	.02 In FY 2005, process 5,300 energy mineral, non-energy mineral, and other mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,500 energy mineral, non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	In FY 2003, process 5,100 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,300 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.	
	.03. By FY 2005, the BLM will triple the FY 2000 level of technical assistance provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and federally recognized Native American Tribes in the acquisition and management of land tenure data needed to facilitate the growth of trust income through efficiency of the Tribal land tenure infrastructure.	In FY 2003, complete 3,600 miles of field cadastral survey/3,400 miles of approved (office) survey on Indian Lands, establish and maintain three Land Information Infrastructure Project Offices in partnership with tribes, and provide Internet accessibility to an additional 5% (over the FY 2002 baseline) of the townships with Indian trust land.	
	.04 By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposal and land conveyance actions outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.	In FY 2003, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 200,000 acres of land disposal actions outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.	

1.7 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FY 2003 GOALS AT-A-GLANCE (CONCLUDED)

GPRA Program Activity	Long-Term Goal	FY 2003 Annual Goal	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000's)
02.01 Understand the condition of the public lands	.01 By FY 2005, assess the condition of the public lands within a cumulative total of 50 priority sub-basins.	In FY 2003, assess the condition of public lands in a cumulative total of 29 priority sub-basins.	\$145,300
	.02 By FY 2005, prepare 29 new land use plans and complete approximately 250 amendments for existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	In FY 2003, develop a cumulative total of 19 new land use plans and complete a cumulative total of 169 amendments for existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies. Maintain 100% of time-sensitive land use plans on schedule and 75% of non-time-sensitive land use plans on schedule.	
02.02 Restore at risk resources and maintain functioning systems	.01 By FY 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards.	In FY 2003, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in a cumulative total of 94 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 9%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; annually remediate 60 abandoned mines and plug/reclaim 20 orphan wells.	\$206,600
	.02 By FY 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY 2003, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in a cumulative total of 343 watersheds (approximately 34%) within priority sub-basins	
	.03 By FY 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.	In FY 2003, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in a cumulative total of 264 (approximately 26%) watersheds within priority sub basins; annually treat 450,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and annually treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.	
	.04 By FY 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."	In FY 2003, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 125 (approximately 43%) of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 200 (approximately 16%) of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive." Numbers are cumulative.	
TOTALS			\$1,833,300



Section 2 - Past Performance and Future Goals

Guide to Reading This Section

THE EIGHT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN THIS SECTION ADDRESS THE SCOPE OF OUR MULTIPLE USE MISSION, INCLUDING RECREATION, COMMERCIAL USE, HERITAGE RESOURCES, HEALTH AND SAFETY, INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITIES, UNDERSTANDING THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND RESTORING AT-RISK RESOURCES/MAINTAINING FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS AND THE HEALTH OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. EACH IS RELATED TO OUR BUDGET, AS IDENTIFIED IN BUDGET TABLES WITHIN EACH GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY SECTION. STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS (SECTION 2.9) ARE LOCATED AT THE END OF THIS SECTION.

Planning information for FY 2003 and a performance report for FY 2001 is provided for each of the long-term goals. Information is also provided on proposed funding levels for FY 2003, enacted funded levels for FY 2002, and enacted funded levels for FY 2001 at the Program Activity level.

2.1 GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The public lands provide visitors with a wide array of recreational opportunities. We administer over 117,000 miles of fishable streams, 2.9 million acres of lakes and

reservoirs, 6,400 miles of floatable rivers, 500 boating access points, over 50 National Back Country Byways, and 300 Watchable Wildlife sites. The public lands provide habitat for more than 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish. Big game animals, including elk, pronghorn, mountain sheep, caribou, deer, and moose, live on western public lands, as do waterfowl and many species of small game animals. We also manage over 4,700 miles of National Scenic, Historic, and Recreational Trails, in addition to thousands of miles of multiple use trails for motorcyclists, hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers. These opportunities are provided where they are compatible with other authorized land uses, minimize risks to public health and safety, and maintain the health and diversity of the land. Working with partners and users, we have implemented a recre-

ation fee program to help improve the quality of services provided. We are also maintaining an aggressive program to improve the physical condition of our facilities at recreation areas.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.01.01: In FY 2003, 82% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 7% of the physical facilities in

Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.

01.01.02: In FY 2003, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 72% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 1: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation									
Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #1 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #1 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #1 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	82,500	11	775,632	87,700	11.3	812,940	91,500	11.2
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	5,800	5.6	105,165	5,900	5.6	105,633	6,200	5.9
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	658,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	6,400	38.0	13,076	3,500	26.7	10,976	3,500	31.9
Service Charge Hazardous	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	700	9.3	8,000	700	0.9	7,900	800	10.1
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	95,400	4.4	1,872,597	97,800	5.2	1,833,322	102,000	5.6
GPRA Activity #1 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)			
	70,500	75,500	78,800	95,400	97,800	102,000			

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Long-Term Goal 01.01.01: By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management areas are universally accessible.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, 82% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 7% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of physical facilities in SRMAs in good or fair condition	80%	84%	81%	84%	81%	82%
Percent of physical facilities in SRMAs that are universally accessible	--	--	10%	3% (baseline)	5%	7%

Goal Description: There are 337 SRMAs on the public lands. These SRMAs help the BLM direct recreation and funding to lands that provide a specific recreation activity. They generally reflect the recreation niches established by our Field Offices in geographic terms. SRMAs require a high level of recreation investment and management to maintain them in fair or good condition. Recorded recreation use at public land facilities has generally been increasing at a rate of 5 to 10% per year. Some facilities that previously recorded little use are now experiencing increases in visitation rates of up to 50% per year. Additional use is having a significant impact on the facilities. To offset the impacts of level funding and increasing recreation use, we are continuing to participate in the Recreation Fee Demonstration program, under which public land visitors are charged a fee to use campgrounds, day use areas, and other developed sites. All of the money collected is returned to the site of collection and used to maintain or enhance the fee site itself, directly benefitting those who pay for and use the site. This program expanded from 10 projects in 1997 collecting \$419,000, to 100 fee projects in FY 2001 collecting \$7.6 million.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, 81% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair

condition and 10% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, 84% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas were in good or fair condition as a Bureauwide assessment of the 2,042 physical facilities in SRMAs found that 1,713 were maintained in good or fair condition. In FY 2001, we began to conduct accessibility evaluations of our facilities and programs, with a focus on the Recreation Fee Demonstration sites. There are about 400 sites/facilities in Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Areas and 250 were evaluated in FY 2001. While our initial projection of the baseline was 10%, we found that only 3% of these sites were accessible to people with disabilities. This figure will increase as we make corrections and retrofits to the deficiencies identified during these evaluations. Many of the deficiencies identified can be corrected with minimal effort and resources; however, we adjusted the FY 2003 goals to 7% of facilities to be accessible.

Performance (Outcome) Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 1999 approximately 80% of the physical facilities in SRMAs were in good or fair condition, while 20% were in poor condition. A baseline for the number of physical facilities in SRMAs that are universally accessible was estimated to be 3% in FY 2001.
Data Source	The Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) tracks condition of BLM facilities. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year and are entered into BLM's Management Information System (MIS). The Accessibility Data Management System (ADMS) will be used to determine accessibility for people with disabilities.
Data Limitations	Program staff have used FIMMS for many years and the definitions are consistent. However, ADMS, which is in the first year of implementation, is likely to have some data inconsistencies.
Necessary Actions	FIMMS and ADMS do not yet interface with MIS, which results in dual entry of data. This interface needs to be established.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are six Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 1 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload measure accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Recreation Resources Inventoried	Acres
Recreation Activity Plans Completed	Number
Recreation Fee Site Deferred Maintenance Projects Completed	Number
Recreation Sites Constructed and Maintained	Number
Trails Constructed and Maintained	Miles
Recreation Areas Monitored	Acres

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE RECREATION

Long-Term Goal 01.01.02: By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 72% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of recreation users satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience	93%	94%	94%	90%	92%	93%
Percent of recreation users satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in SRMAs	--	76%	76%	66%	70%	72%

Goal Description: As our recreation areas experience greater usage, an increase in the expectations of the American public regarding the quality of their recreation experience is inevitable. During 2001, the highest participation (as recorded in millions of participants) was reported in the following activities: camping (10.6); driving for pleasure (9.4); hiking, running, and walking (8.7); freshwater fishing (5.1); picnicking (4.3); wildlife viewing (4.2); swimming and waterplay (4.1); off-highway vehicle (OHV) driving (cars/trucks/SUVs) (3.8); photography (3.5); and big game hunting (3.4). Approximately 49% of the visitor days on public lands were recorded in developed sites and areas, with the remainder occurring in dispersed use areas where visitors are not supported by developed recreation and visitor use facilities. We plan to meet the freshwater demand for developed and dispersed use with level funding and maintain the current level of customer satisfaction in future years.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are

satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts in SRMAs.

Report: We did not meet either performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, 90% of recreation users were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience on the public lands and 66% of recreation users were satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts in SRMAs. The satisfaction with the quality of recreation experience is drawn from a sample of approximately 1,100 respondents across 16 recreation sites and indicates that the overall satisfaction has declined slightly. The satisfaction with the quality of interpretation and environmental education efforts represents a 10% decline from the previous fiscal year. The survey initially targeted high-profile sites and is now targeting sites with fewer resources and lower visitation rates. More resources will be focused in these two areas in an attempt to generate greater visitor satisfaction in future years.

Goal: In FY 2001, 14 land use plans have updated OHV designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.

Report: We did not meet the performance measure in this goal. We updated OHV designation decisions in five land use plans to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities.

This goal will be deleted in FY 2002 as accomplishments are redundant with accomplishments reported under Annual Goal 02.01.02. Review of OHV designations is a routine part of preparing a new land use plan or amending an existing land use plan.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The FY 1999 baseline survey determined that 93% of recreation users were satisfied with the quality of their recreation experience. The FY 2000 baseline survey determined that 76% of recreation users were satisfied with the interpretation and environmental education in SRMAs.
Data Source	The Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) provides data on numbers of visitors for each BLM recreation site. An outside contractor provides customer research that is reported by the recreation program.
Data Limitations	The BLM does not have complete autonomy over the data since an outside contractor completes the survey analysis.
Necessary Actions	The BLM will implement findings of a program evaluation of the Recreation program the previous year to assess this performance measure.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are six Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 1 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload measure accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Outreach/Customer Service for Recreation Activities Provided	None
Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Users Issued	Number
Special Recreation Permits for Non-Commercial Users Issued	Number
Recreation Use Permits Issued	Number
Compliance Actions on Special Recreation Use Permits for Commercial Users	Number
Compliance Actions on Special Recreation Use Permits for non-Commercial Users	Number

2.2 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The public lands are an important component of the Nation's economy, providing economic stability and growth for local and regional economies. Public lands also provide substantial returns to the American people. As illustrated in the table below, these activities generated over \$2.2 billion in revenue in FY 2001. Energy and mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees accounted for nearly 98% of the total. The market value of energy, mineral, and other production on the public lands amounted to an estimated \$18.7 billion. The nature and scope of commercial activities have changed over time and will continue to evolve as new technologies are developed and as the population increases in the United States, particularly in the West. To accommodate future competing demands on limited resources, we will emphasize maintaining the health of the land as commercial use authorizations are approved. Measures to protect the environment will be strengthened at the planning and leasing/permitting stages. Compliance will be ensured through inspection and enforcement.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.02.01: In FY 2003, implement 74% of the planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy

01.02.02: In FY 2003, authorize 5,360 energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 33,700 energy mineral post-lease actions, and complete 19,500 energy mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions.

01.02.03: In FY 2003, complete 4,000 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 7,850 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 210,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed on federal lands.

01.02.04: In FY 2003, issue 1,200 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.

01.02.05: In FY 2003, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.

01.02.06: In FY 2003, complete 6,900 rights-of-way and process 1,300 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

01.02.07: In FY 2003, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Public/Federal Land Commercial Activity	Value FY 2001 (millions \$)	Revenue Generated FY 2001 (millions \$)
Oil and Gas, Geothermal, Helium	13,693	1,747
Coal	3,090	391
Other Leasable and Salable Minerals	805	44
Locatable Minerals	931	19
Grazing	93	13
Timber	17	11
Realty	21	11
Total	18,650	2,236

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 2:
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #2 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #2 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #2 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	204,600	27.2	775,632	220,300	28.4	812,940	239,300	29.4
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	35,800	34.4	105,165	35,800	34.0	105,633	36,000	34.3
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	678,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	0	0	13,076	0	0	10,976	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	240,400	11.2	1,872,597	256,100	13.7	1,833,322	275,300	15.1

GPRA Activity #2 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	170,300	196,700	208,100	240,200	256,100	275,300

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts



Coal mining operation on public lands in Montana.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.01: By 2005, implement 100% of planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: By 2003, implement 74% of planned tasks (32 out of 43 tasks) in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of Bureau Energy Policy Plan tasks completed	--	--	New Measure	N/A	37%	74%

Goal Description: In May 2001, the President put forth a National Energy Policy that identified a major role for the public lands and resources to meet our Nation's increasing energy needs. Early in June 2001, BLM senior managers, resource specialists and technical staff met and developed a series of initial actions, schedules, and assignments outlining how the Bureau could efficiently and effectively implement the President's Policy. A total of 43 short- and long-term tasks were adopted by the Department of the Interior for implementation. These tasks identify opportunities to expedite or to expand energy supplies while preserving the health of our public lands. Another major component of our National Energy Policy Initiative is close coordination with other federal agencies, state and tribal governments, local communities, private industry, and the public.

Some of the key tasks associated with our National Energy Policy Initiatives include:

Oil and Gas: Expedite completion of the ongoing Energy Policy Conservation Act (EPCA) study of impediments to federal oil and gas exploration and development in five priority areas (Uinta/Piceance Basin, Powder River Basin, Montana Thrust Belt, San Juan/Paradox Basin, and Greater Green River Basin); develop common reclamation standards for oil and gas leases and institute a reclamation monitoring policy to determine the efficacy of lease provisions to achieve reclamation; identify ways to streamline the process of approving Applications for

Permits to Drill; and evaluate royalty rate reductions and other incentives for enhanced oil and gas recovery and extension of field life.

Oil and Gas/Alaska: Continue ongoing operations in Alaska with existing leases within the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) area; conduct biennial leasing in the northeast sector of NPR-A starting in FY 2002; initiate environmental analysis for full field development within NPR-A by FY 2003, including working with USGS on updating the undiscovered oil and gas reserve estimates for the NPR-A; and prepare to hold lease sales in other NPR-A sectors, with a first sale scheduled for FY 2004. Also, complete the re-permitting of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) by FY 2003; provide timely review, analysis, and authorization for the applications anticipated for North Slope natural gas pipelines; and evaluate and determine the necessary steps for an environmentally sound leasing and development program in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), should Congress so authorize.

Coal: Improve the ability to meet the demand for Federal coal leases through the Lease by Application (LBA) Process; review current LBA processes to streamline procedures and reduce processing time; develop regulatory revisions or proposed technical amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act to streamline coal lease operations and eliminate obsolete leasing provisions; develop policy to encourage recovery of abandoned coal refuse with

uncertain federal title and reviewing policies, practices, regulations, and statutes to identify opportunities to expand the scope of existing coal and coal bed methane conflict policy; and provide timely royalty relief incentives for recovery of uneconomic or marginally economic coal resources through improved lease management.

Geothermal: Identify methods to expedite the processing of geothermal leases, revise the Categorical Exclusion list to include geothermal resources.

Energy-Related Rights-of-Way: Inventory and prioritize energy-related rights-of-way applications; initiate coordinated, inter governmental/interagency right-of-way corridor planning efforts; evaluate administrative processes for reviewing and granting right-of way applications and remove or reduce impediments to timely

decision-making; and finalize and publish right-of-way cost recovery regulations to increase recovery revenue.

Land Use Planning: Realign land use plan schedules and completion plans to reflect high-priority energy minerals leasing; develop outcome-based lease stipulations and set up monitoring programs to assess their effectiveness; and evaluate opportunities to improve and streamline the management of the NEPA process for all energy resource proposals with all surface management bureaus and affected agencies.

FY 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Goal: This is a new measure for FY 2002.

Report: Not applicable.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The Bureau National Energy Policy Plan represents the baseline for this measure. None of the 43 tasks had been completed when the plan was developed.
Data Source	A separate tracking system to track tasks, sub-tasks, responsible individuals and target dates has been developed. The plan itself is the data source. There are four main categories of tasks to be implemented: tasks for immediate completion not requiring regulations or legislation (accomplished in FY 2001); tasks requiring administrative action (accomplished in FY 2002); tasks requiring regulatory action (accomplished in FY 2003); and, tasks requiring legislative action (accomplished by FY 2004 or FY 2005).
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	None

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of this measures is entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). This cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPR Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Commercial Activity Plans Implemented	Number

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.02: By 2005, authorize 5,900 energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 36,300 energy mineral post-lease actions, and complete 22,050 energy mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, authorize 5,360 energy mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 33,700 energy mineral post-lease actions, and complete 19,500 energy mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on federal lands.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of federal energy mineral lease and pre-lease actions authorized	--	4,140	4,760	5,197	5,010	5,360
Number of federal energy mineral post-lease actions processed	--	27,525	30,100	34,404	31,400	33,700
Number of federal energy mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken	--	14,800	17,100	17,102	18,600	19,500

Goal Description: Over the past 5 years there has been a significant increase in demand for commercial energy mineral resources from the public lands surface and sub-surface mineral estate. Commercial energy mineral resources includes both fluid energy minerals (oil and gas, geothermal, and helium) and solid energy minerals (coal and oil shale). We are also beginning to see an accelerated interest in accessing and using public lands for increased renewable energy production (biomass, water, wind, and solar energy). The targets projected above reflect an anticipated increase of over 40% in the number of federal lease and pre-lease actions authorized, a 30% increase in the number of federal post-lease actions processed, and a 50% increase in the number of federal compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken from FY 2000 to FY 2005.

Fluid minerals comprises three programs: oil and gas, geothermal, and helium. The functional aspects of the oil and gas and geothermal programs are leasing and

adjudication; operations, including permitting and reporting of exploration, development, production, and abandonment; inspection and enforcement; and reservoir management to protect the public's interest in its fluid mineral resources. The functions of the helium program are the management, conservation, storage, and sale of helium for government use.

The solid minerals program is predominantly composed of coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres where the coal mineral estate is owned by the Federal Government. The surface estate of these lands could be controlled by BLM, the USDA Forest Service, private land owners, state land owners, or other Federal agencies. Not all public lands are available for coal exploration or leasing. There is a rigorous land use planning process through which all public lands are reviewed for potential coal leasing. There are four specific land use screening steps for developing land use planning decisions for federal coal lands: identification of coal with potential for development, determination if the lands

are unsuitable for coal development, consideration of multiple use conflicts, and surface owner consultation.

authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards and to minimize future liabilities.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Note: This goal has now been adjusted to split out the energy and non-energy portions of the workload and to encompass different work elements.

Goal: In FY 2001, authorize 24,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 51,700 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 24,700 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Federal lands. Assure that all actions

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. We authorized 17,401 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, processed 59,190 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and completed 24,366 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Federal lands. The first performance measure, authorize energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, included new mining claims recorded that were far below the previous year's accomplishments.

Performance (Outcome) Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, a total of 4,140 energy mineral lease and pre-lease actions were authorized, 27,525 energy mineral post-lease actions were completed, and 14,800 energy mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions were taken. This represents the Bureau baseline for this measure. Reliable data were not available for FY 1999.
Data Source	Components of our goals include numerous workload measures tracked in the BLM's Management Information System (MIS): The number of energy mineral lease and pre-lease actions authorized is the aggregate of the number of Federal fluid minerals leases processed, coal leases processed, and Federal fluid minerals reservoir management agreements. The number of post-lease actions processed is the aggregate of the number of Federal fluid minerals applications for permit to drill processed, coal post-lease actions processed, and fluid minerals sundry notices processed. The number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken is the aggregate of the number of fluid minerals inspection and enforcement actions, fluid minerals reservoir drainage cases processed, solid minerals inspections/product verification.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	Much of the information on permit actions originates from the Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS), which is used nationwide to record fluid minerals operations. That information is then entered into the MIS, and program staff synthesize permit information into this performance measure. The BLM will verify the accuracy of AFMSS data this year and will work to interface AFMSS and the MIS.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are nine Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered to and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Federal Fluid Minerals Leases Issued	Number
Federal Fluid Minerals Reservoir Management Agreements Completed	Number
Federal Coal Leases Issued	Number
Federal Fluid Minerals Application for Permit to Drill Issued	Number
Federal Fluid Minerals Sundry Notices Processed	Number
Federal Coal Post Lease Actions Processed	Number
Federal Fluid Minerals Compliance Inspections Completed	Number
Federal Reservoir Management Drainage Cases Completed	Number
Federal Solid Minerals Inspections and Product Verifications Completed	Number



Drilling for coal bed methane near Price, Utah.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.03: By 2005, complete 4,100 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 9,050 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 190,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed on federal lands.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, complete 4,000 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 7,850 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 210,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed on federal lands.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of federal non energy and other mineral authorization actions	--	4,546	3,950	4,274	3,850	4,000
Number of federal non energy and other mineral post-authorization actions	--	1,151	1,000	1,115	960	960
Number of federal non energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions	--	9,178	8,050	10,139	7,650	7,850
Number of federal Mining Claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed	--	251,125	245,000	195,773	215,050	210,000

Goal Description: There is a constant demand for commercial non-energy mineral and other mineral resources, including mineral materials and solid leasable minerals other than coal and oil shale (e.g., phosphate, sodium and potassium). Mineral materials provide basic commodities, such as sand, gravel, fill, and rock, used for construction purposes. Adequate local supplies of these resources are vital to the economic life of any community; we provide these materials to the public and local government agencies whenever possible and wherever it is environmentally acceptable. Mineral materials are sold to the public at fair market value, but are given on a cost-free basis to states, counties or other government entities for public projects. Most of

the solid leasable minerals other than coal and oil shale are used for fertilizer or other industrial purposes. We also lease hardrock minerals (gemstones, titanium, zinc, and other minerals) on certain acquired lands and in other rare circumstances. For these areas, we issue competitive leases where there is a known mineral deposit and prospecting permits where we do not know whether a mineral deposit exists. If a prospecting permittee discovers a valuable mineral deposit, they can obtain a preference right lease without having to bid. This GPRA goal also covers activity under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and includes several functional program components of the Mining Law Administration program. These include recordation of

mining claims, filing of annual maintenance fees, filing of small miner waiver documents, issuance of mineral patents, and surface management (requirement for a notice or plan of operations for all non-casual-use, surface-disturbing activities).

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: New goal for FY 2002.

Report: Not applicable.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, a total of 4,546 authorizations were completed, 1,151 post-authorization actions were completed, 9,178 compliance, inspection and enforcement actions were taken, and 251,125 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers were processed.
Data Source	<p>Components of our goals include numerous workload measures tracked in the BLM's Management Information System (MIS):</p> <p>The number of authorizations completed is the aggregate of the number of non-energy mineral leases issued and the number of mineral material disposal actions processed.</p> <p>The number of post-authorizations processed is the aggregate of the number of non energy mineral post lease actions processed, the number of mining plans of operations processed, the number of mining claim validity determinations/mineral patents issued, and the number of mining notices received.</p> <p>The number of non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken is the aggregate of the number of mineral materials inspections and product verifications, the surface management inspections completed, and the number of mining claim occupancy trespass situations resolved.</p> <p>The number of mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections and waivers processed is the aggregate of the number of mining claims adjudication completed, mining claim fee collections processed, and annual waiver of mining claim maintenance fee documents processed.</p>
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	None

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are 13 Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload measure accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Non-Energy Mineral Leases Issued	Number
Mining Claim Adjudications	Number
New Mining Claims Recorded	Number
Mining Plans of Operations Processed	Number
Mining Notices	Number
Mining Claim Validity Examinations/Mineral Patents Issued	Number
Mining Claim Fees Collected	Number
Non-Energy Post Lease Actions	Number
Mineral Materials Inspections/Product Verifications Completed	Number
Surface Management Inspections Completed	Number
Solid Mineral Inspections and Production Verifications	Number
Mineral Trespass and Unauthorized Occupancy Cases	Number
Mining Claims Adjudication	Number
Annual Waiver of Mining Claim Maintenance Fee Documents	Number

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.04: By 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by issuing 11,600 grazing permit renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations (cumulative number from FY 2000).

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, issue 1,200 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health established in the grazing regulations.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of grazing permits or leases renewed *	3,872	4,190	2,740	2,601	1,580	1,200
Cumulative totals from FY 2000		4,190	6,930	6,791	8,371	9,571

* FY 2000 actual accomplishment includes 2,515 fully renewed permits, as well as 875 permits automatically extended and 800 permits transferred. The FY 2001 planned target includes 1,885 expired permits and 855 automatically extended permits. The FY 2002 planned target includes only expired permits. The initial Long-Term FY 2005 goal of 9,113 will be exceeded in FY 2003 because the automatically extended permits have been included (see Report section).

Goal Description: We incorporate our renewal of grazing permits and leases with evaluations of land health, utilizing the approved standards for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing (by state). The permit renewal process includes a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis and an assessment of the fundamentals of rangeland health in each allotment to determine conformance with land use planning documents, to see if management changes are needed in renewed permits, and to provide for specific terms and conditions regarding grazing practices and resource conditions that must be met. New grazing decisions are made when ongoing monitoring reveals that rangeland standards and guidelines are not being met. The permit renewal process requires Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service when grazing action may affect plant or animal species protected under the Endangered Species Act.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, issue 2,740 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health as established in the grazing regulations.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, we issued 2,601 of the planned 2,740 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health as established in the grazing regulations (95% of planned). We fell short of meeting our target because we focused on issuing the high priority permits, which had been automatically extended under the FY 1999 Appropriations rider. The permits or leases not issued in FY 2001 will be issued in FY 2002. The Long-Term Goal of issuing 9,113 grazing permit renewals was amended to 11,600 to reflect the number of appropriation rider permits automatically extended in FY 2000-2001.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	There are approximately 21,500 allotments in the 11 western states. Associated with these allotments are approximately 18,500 grazing permits, which are renewed for periods of 10 years. There tends to be a peak in permit renewals at the end and beginning of every decade, with approximately 10,000 permit renewals occurring from FY 1999 to FY 2001.
Data Source	Field offices enter data in the Grazing and Billing System (GABS) and this information is then added to the MIS system for national totals.
Data Limitations	Currently, GABS is in a stand-alone PC-based system. Data must be submitted nationally for review.
Necessary Actions	The GABS system should be interfaced with the MIS.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are seven Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Uses. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Commercial Activity Plans Completed	Number
Water Rights Actions Completed	Number
Grazing Preference Transfers Authorized	Number
Grazing Leases/Permits Issued	Number
Grazing Use Authorizations Issued	Number
Grazing Allotment Compliance Inspections Completed	Number
Grazing Trespass and Unauthorized Occupancy Cases Resolved	Number

Boy Scout cutting down debris at the Ft. Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) near Roswell, New Mexico.



GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.05: By 2005, consistent with established land health standards, annually offer for sale on a decadal average 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF of timber outside the Pacific Northwest (public domain).

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
MMBF of timber offered for sale in the Pacific Northwest	61.7	69.2	70	56.4	150	203
MMBF of timber offered for sale outside the Pacific Northwest	12.5	12.1	14.7	17.2	28	32

Goal Description: Most of our timber offered for sale is under the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. Our success in offering timber for sale and ability to withstand legal challenges depends on in-depth assessment of the risks to public land resources and comprehensive monitoring of the impact of timber harvesting on resource conditions. Smaller volumes of timber are offered for sale on over 45 million acres of public domain forests outside the Pacific Northwest, as addressed by objectives in local Resource Management Plans. The Public Domain Forest Management Program places greater emphasis on essential reforestation, timber stand improvement work, and ecological restoration treatments. Increased urbanization is pressuring us to address the needs of local communities as well as addressing the complexities of offering timber. As urban areas expand, more small tracts/home sites are close to BLM-managed lands; these new owners represent a vocal interest group with values that are often in direct opposition to offering timber for sales. Completing land use plans will help us work with our customers and the public to set priorities, meet demand for timber, and provide for other uses.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, consistent with established land health standards offer 70 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, consistent with established land health standards, we offered only 56.4 MMBF of the planned 70 MMBF of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest (81% of planned), but we did offer 17.2 MMBF of timber for planned for sale outside the Pacific Northwest (117% of planned). The inability to offer the planned timber in the Pacific Northwest was due to litigation. The outyear targets assume resolution of the litigation so that BLM can offer 150 MMBF in FY 2002 and 203 MMBF in FY 2003.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	Most of our timber offered for sale is under the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan (PNFP), which identified a planned decadal average of 211 MMBF. This has subsequently been amended to 203 MMBF. With actual timber sales being limited to offering 60 to 70 MMBF over the past 3 years because of legal challenges, achievement of the decadal average may not occur. Nonetheless, the revised decadal average of 203 MMBF is stated in the PNFP and will remain the baseline. Pending resolution of the legal challenges, it is reasonable to anticipate that the 203 MMBF will be offered in the future. Timber offered for sale from the public domain forests outside the Pacific Northwest (PD Forests) has ranged from 15 to 30 MMBF per year.
Data Source	Field offices enter data in the Timber Sale Information System (TSIS), which tracks the entire timber sale process from offering, sale or no-bid, administration, payments, and progress to completion, modification, and termination. This performance measure will include salvage and forest health sale offerings prepared under the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Program fund (5900).
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The BLM is working on developing the interface between TSIS and MIS.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are five Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Commercial Activity Plans Completed	Number
Vegetative Permits/Contracts Authorized	Number
Forest and Woodland Management Treatments Applied	Acres
Forest and Woodland Management Treatments Monitored	Acres
Timber Trespass and Unauthorized Occupancy Cases Resolved	Number

Raising tree seedlings in a structure at the Horning Seed Orchard in Oregon.



GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.06: By 2005, annually process 6,900 rights-of-way and 1,400 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, complete 6,900 rights-of-way and process 1,300 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of ROW actions processed	--	5,490	5,700	6,104	6,500	6,900
Number of lease, permit, license, and easement actions processed	--	1,156	865	1,631	1,200	1,300

Goal Description: Right-of-way (ROW) actions are processed and grants are issued to companies so they can use public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Many of these provide for the basic infrastructure of society, meeting the needs of local cities and towns. Demand for ROWs on the public lands is projected to increase substantially because of economic changes in the utility industry (deregulation), increased urbanization, and changes in technology. Because of the significant increase in ROW applications being processed by a static workforce, we may experience an increase in the number of back-logged applications. ROW and lease actions include issuing new and amended authorizations, as well as assigning, renewing, terminating, or relinquishing existing authorizations. We have outstanding partnerships with other Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments and the utility, telecommunications, and pipeline industries.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, complete 5,700 rights-of-way actions and process 865 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.

Report: We met both performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, we completed 6,104 rights-of-way actions (107% of planned) and processed 1,631 (189% of planned) lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities. Planning public demand work like lease, permit, license and easement actions is difficult as it is externally driven; however, we have increased targets based on reasonable projection of workload.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, BLM accomplished nearly 5,500 right-of-way actions and 1,156 lease, permit, license and easement actions; these will serve as the baseline.
Data Source	State Offices will report in a national automated system (LR2000) the number of ROW grants and amendments processed. This information will then be added to the MIS system for state totals.
Data Limitations	The LR 2000 system is not currently interfaced with MIS.
Necessary Actions	The BLM is working on developing the interface between LR2000 and MIS.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are five Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Lands/Realty Leases, Permits, Licenses, Easements Issued	Number
Rights-of-Way Actions Processed	Number
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases and Patents Processed	Number
Withdrawal Review Actions Completed	Acres
Realty Compliance Inspections Completed	Number
Lands Trespass and Unauthorized Occupancy Cases Resolved	Number



Trans-Alaska pipeline, seen from the Dalton Highway in Alaska.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Long-Term Goal 01.02.07: By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of customers satisfied with commercial use authorization processes	N/A	67	65	N/A	65	65
Percent of stakeholders satisfied with commercial use authorization processes	N/A	50	50	N/A	50	50

Goal Description: An average of customer/stakeholder satisfaction is derived from customer surveys. We use an Authorization Process Quality Index (AP_QI) to calculate the percentage of customers giving various ratings to our products and services. A scale of 1 (needs major improvement) to 7 (excellent) is used. The AP_QI is based on four customer groups and processes (listed below) and one stakeholder composite group. The program-specific results monitor the rise and fall of satisfaction in each program for enhanced programmatic accountability. Measuring satisfaction of customers and stakeholders is a good way for us to ensure that quality as well as quantity is being assessed. While many of the measures under this program activity measure the number of actions completed, this measure assesses the satisfaction of those who are served. The increased public demand, increased workload complexity, and a static workforce level will make it difficult to increase satisfaction ratings. The customer satisfaction results for FY 1998 varied as follows, based on customer group: Grazing Permits - 77%; Oil & Gas - 58%; Rights-of-Way - 60%; and Recreation Permits - 75%.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, maintain the Authorization Processing Quality Service Index (AP_QI) for selected commercial applications and permits no more than one percentage point lower than 1995 (customer) and zero percentage points lower than 1997 (stakeholder) baselines. This would mean 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

Report: The survey is completed every other year, so there is no report for FY 2001. Planned surveys for FY 2002 include stakeholder and partnership surveys and customer surveys for energy resources (previously reported for only oil and gas customers).

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	FY 2000 survey results will serve as the baseline to determine whether customer and stakeholder service quality is improving or declining.
Data Source	An outside contractor provides customer research data that is entered into BLM's MIS System.
Data Limitations	An outside contractor completes the survey analysis, so the BLM does not have complete control over the data.
Necessary Actions	To ensure that the satisfaction ratings are accurate, focus groups will be conducted to provide additional information and outline potential improvements.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). This cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 2 - Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Outreach/Customer Service for Commercial Activities Provided	None



Livestock grazing on BLM lands near Price, Utah.

2.3 GPRA Program Activity: Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare and vulnerable plant and animal communities; wild free-roaming horse and burro herds; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage. The management and use of these heritage resources is governed by the Antiquities Act (1906), Wilderness Act (1964), National Historic Preservation Act (1966), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (1971), Endangered Species Act (1973), Sikes Act (1974), Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) and numerous Congressional and Presidential conservation area designations.

The BLM inventories, evaluates, and, where appropriate, protects these legacies for the use and enjoyment of the American people. BLM has nearly 2,100 special areas that have been congressionally or administratively designated on BLM managed public lands. This includes Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas, the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), and other special designations. These areas cover approximately 91.5 million acres. This is more than the entire acreage administered by the National Park Service (NPS). These special area designations cover approximately one-third of the 264 million acres under our management. The BLM's NLCS includes 828 areas and covers approximately 42.5 million acres. Of this amount, 604 areas and 17.2 million acres are Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). It is BLM's intent to work with Congress to designate those areas as wilderness that are determined suitable and release those that are not.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.03.01: In FY 2003, establish the environmental education and resource interpretative information base-lines for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units; establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 30% of the NLCS units; and initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 30% of the NCAs and NMs.

01.03.02: In FY 2003, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 140 (or 70%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.

01.03.03: In FY 2003, protect 210 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative number is 1,312), conduct 25,000 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing five new partnerships with non-federal curatorial facilities.

01.03.04: In FY 2003, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 2% over the baseline established in FY 2002.

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 3:
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #3 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #3 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #3 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	103,100	13.7	775,632	102,300	13.2	812,940	104,100	12.8
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	400	0.4	105,165	500	0.5	105,633	500	0.5
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	678,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	56,500	100.0	49,920	49,900	100.0	44,686	44,700	100.0
Construction	16,823	0	0	13,076	0	0	10,976	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	160,000	7.4	1,872,597	152,700	8.2	1,833,322	149,300	8.2

GPRA Activity #3 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	120,400	124,600	152,600	160,000	152,700	149,300

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts



A petroglyph in the 71,000 acre Agua Fria National Monument.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.01: By FY 2005, implement comprehensive environmental education and resource interpretative information programs for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units; establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 100% of the National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs); and initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 100% of the NCAs and NMs.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, establish the environmental education and resource interpretative information baselines for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units; establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 30% of the NLCS units; and initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 30% of the NCAs and NMs.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Cumulative percent of NLCS units with environmental education and interpretative programs	—	—	—	N/A	Establish strategy	Baseline established
Cumulative percent of NCAs and NMs with cooperative associations and partnerships	—	—	—	N/A	15%	30%
Initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 30% of the NCAs and NMs	—	—	—	N/A	Determine resource inventory status	30%

Goal Description: The BLM National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) currently has 224 Congressionally or Presidentially designated conservation areas and 604 wilderness study Areas (WSAs) on the public lands. Designated conservation areas include National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Scenic and Historic Trails. Each of the designated conservation areas has authorizing language requiring particular management standards. In FY 2002-2003 we will focus on building and sustaining community relationships through cooperation, communication and consultation to foster collaborative stewardship. We will also continue to manage compatible uses and valid existing rights consistent with the values for which these areas were designated. We will provide opportunities for the public to explore and discover these areas and will foster scientific research and public education to acquire a better understanding of how to manage these areas.

A significant portion of our Wilderness Program funding is expended on the interim management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The 17.2 million acres of public lands identified in 604 WSAs have been waiting direction from Congress since 1991 as to whether or not they merit becoming a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Action by Congress to either designate these areas as Wilderness or return these areas to multiple use management would eliminate these high costs of interim management.

The development of collaborative land use plans to guide the future management of the NCAs and NMs will be reported under Long-Term Goal 02.01.02. The following table provides a summary of the designated conservation areas on public lands administered by the BLM:

Special Management Area Type	Number	BLM Acres	Miles
National Monuments	15	4,730,831	
National Conservation and Protection Areas	13	14,353,957	
Wilderness Areas	148	6,253,783	
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	7,400	
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	36		2,062
National Historic Trails	9		3,650
National Scenic Trails	2		640
Subtotal	224	25,345,971	6,352
Wilderness Study Areas	604	17,191,707	
Total	828	42,537,678	6,352

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, perform legislation and proclamation reviews for 29 National Conservation Areas and National Monuments. Establish management goals, objectives and actions for 2 of the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments.

Report: Goal not met. None of the performance measures were met. Because the NLCS was established in FY 2001 there was insufficient time to set realistic goals for the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan. In FY 2001, we were able to perform legislation and proclamation reviews for 17 NCAs and NMs, proposed management goals and objectives for two NCAs and NMs, and completed final management goals and objectives for none of the NCAs and NMs. The latter two targets were not met because of the review and approval requirements established by the new Administration.

Since these accomplishments are similar to those tracked under the planning-related performance

measures, 02.01.02.02 Land Use Plans Prepared and 02.01.02.03 Land Use Plans Amended, these measures have been replaced in FY 2002 and 2003 with the measures described above which better reflect management needs for the NLCS. The accomplishments not met in FY 2001 will be completed in FY 2002 and reported under the land use planning performance measure.

Goal: In FY 2001, assess the condition of 145 of the ACECs and implement 62 management actions in the ACECs to improve condition (cumulative totals).

Report: The BLM did not meet this goal. We assessed the condition of 129 of the ACECs and implemented 143 management actions in the ACECs to improve condition. This goal will be deleted in FY 2002. This goal was not understood at the field level and did not focus any additional resources on the assessment and improvement of ACECs. Workload to assess and improve the condition of ACECs will continue; however, it will be accounted for under existing measures under GPRA Program Activity 02.02, Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	FY 2002 will serve generally as a baseline year.
Data Source	Field program managers enter the data into the MIS system after verifying accomplishments.
Data Limitations	Since these are new measures, clear definitions, standards, and baseline are being established. There will likely be refinements to the goals and measures once the baseline is established.
Necessary Actions	The BLM will work to establish baseline throughout the year and will work with the field offices to ensure that the definitions are interpreted similarly.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are 6 Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are input and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPR Program Activity 3 - Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Wilderness Areas Assessed	Acres
National Designated Rivers and Trails Assessed	Miles
Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and National Trail Activity Plans Developed	Number
Land Acquisitions Completed	Number
Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas Monitored	Acres
Wild and Scenic Rivers and Historic Trails Evaluated	Miles



High Steens Wilderness Study Area interpretive sign overlooking Wild Horse Lake in Oregon.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.02: By FY 2005, manage wild horse and burro populations consistent with established land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas (HMAs).

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs), as established through monitoring and planning, on 140 (or 70%) Herd Management Areas through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Cumulative number of HMAs at AML	51	52	79	77	110	140
Cumulative percent of HMAs at AML	26%	26%	40%	38.5%	56%	70%
Number of titles issued to adopters within six months of eligibility	6,763	5,928	7,500	4,861	7,500	7,500

Goal Description: The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended, requires the protection and management of wild horses and burros to assure a thriving, natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship on the range. There are approximately 45,400 animals in Herd Management Areas (HMAs) that have an Appropriate Management Level (AML) set at 27,000 animals. AML is the optimum number of wild horses and burros that will assure a thriving, natural ecological balance and avoid deterioration of the range-lands.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, reach AML on 79 Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.

Visitors view horses available for adoption at the Cross Plains, Tennessee, wild horse and burro adoption/holding facility.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. One performance measure was met, while another was not. In FY 2001, we reached AML on 77 Herd Management Areas (97% of planned accomplishment), and we issued 4,861 titles within six months of eligibility (65% of planned accomplishment). External factors, such as drought and fire negatively impacted our wild horse and burro gather strategies. Out-year (future) targets will be maintained as planned.



Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The BLM has designated 209 Wild Horse and Burro (WH&B) Herd Management Areas in 10 western states, including approximately 30 million acres of BLM-administered lands.
Data Source	BLM field offices enter data for the HMAs at AML into the MIS. For the titles, the Wild Horse and Burro System (WHBIS) is used for this data collection, and that information is then added to the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	Program leads will continue to monitor progress and ensure accuracy on a quarterly basis. The BLM should interface WHBIS and MIS.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are seven Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 3 - Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Appropriate Management Levels on Herd Management Areas Established	Number
Wild Horses and Burros Adopted	Number
Wild Horses and Burros Prepared	Number
Wild Horses and Burros Captured	Number
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Area Census Completed	Number
Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas Monitored	Number
Wild Horse and Burro Compliance Checks Completed	Number



A baby burro waiting for adoption in Arizona.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.03: By FY 2005, protect cultural and paleontological resource values by restoring 1,700 at risk properties, annually conducting proactive (non-Section 106) cultural resource inventories on 25,000 acres, and ensuring that collections at 18% of the non-Federal curatorial facilities housing BLM cultural and paleontological collections are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, protect 210 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands (cumulative number is 1,312), conduct 25,000 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing five new partnerships with non-federal curatorial facilities.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of at risk cultural & paleontology properties restored and protected	128	519	278	353	230	210
Cumulative Totals from FY 2000		(519)	(797)	(872)	(1,102)	(1,312)
Annual acres of cultural resource inventories conducted	--	60,600	63,800	81,335	25,000	25,000
Number of partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities	5	5	5	12	5	5
Cumulative Totals from FY 2000		(5)	(10)	(17)	(22)	(27)

Goal Description: The protection of cultural and paleontological resources is essential because these sites continue to be targeted by pot hunters, looters, and commercial collectors who are "mining" these areas for commercially valuable artifacts and fossils. Also contributing to the overall decline in the condition of these resources is development, overuse, weathering, and increasingly, recreational activities. We have made little progress in inventorying lands under our management as required by Section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and Executive Order 11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment. Recent reports by the GAO and OIG concurred that we did not adequately survey the public lands to determine the location, nature, and

extent of culturally significant sites and that we lacked sufficient understanding of the magnitude of looting on the public lands. To date, 178 non-Federal curatorial facilities holding millions of museum objects originating from the BLM-managed lands have been identified; these facilities principally hold archaeological, paleontological, and historic collections. It is only through partnerships with non-Federal institutions that we can ensure that these collections are available and accessible to the public.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, restore and protect 278 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands, conduct 63,800 acres of proactive cultural resource

inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing five new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.

Report: We exceeded all performance measures in the goal. In FY 2001, we restored and protected 353 at-

risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands, conducted 81,335 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and made BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 12 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The baseline for number of at-risk properties restored was assumed to be zero at the beginning of FY 2000 since the long-term goal of 1,700 properties restored was to have been the cumulative accomplishment for the period of the Strategic Plan (FY 2000-2005). For cultural inventory, it was determined that a minimum of 25,000 acres inventoried should be accomplished annually to respond to audit and evaluation findings. It was also determined that the BLM could reasonably establish five new curatorial partnerships per year.
Data Source	The field enters data for properties restored and acreage inventoried into the MIS. The BLM's National Curator maintains records of partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities and is responsible for reporting the information.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	BLM program leads will participate in an evaluation of cost and performance data to test the accuracy of the information and how it can be used to produce better program results.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are six Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 3 - Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Cultural Resource and Paleontology Resources Inventoried	Acres
BLM Museum Objects Catalogued	Number
Cultural and Paleontology Use Permits Processed	Number
Cultural Data Recovery/Recordation and Paleontology Research Completed	Number
Cultural/Paleontology Properties Protected and Restored	Number
Cultural and Paleontology Resources Monitored	Number

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Long-Term Goal 01.03.04: By FY 2005, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 5% over the baseline established in FY 2002.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 2% over the baseline established in FY 2002.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of surveyed visitors understanding the purpose of the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments	--	--	Establish Strategy and Protocol	Met	Establish Baseline	Baseline +2%
Percent of surveyed visitors satisfied with BLM's management of the National Conservation Areas and National Monuments	--	--	Establish Strategy and Protocol	Met	Establish Baseline	Baseline +2%

Goal Description: An average of overall visitor/ stakeholder satisfaction from visitor surveys represents the level of stakeholder satisfaction with the BLM. The average is derived from the overall level of satisfaction from corresponding questions in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) User Surveys. In FY 2001, BLM developed stakeholder survey strategies and protocols to measure visitor knowledge of the authorizing legislation or proclamation and their satisfaction with the management of the areas in relation to the legally established objectives. In FY 2002, BLM will apply the stakeholders survey tools and establish a baseline to determine current levels of visitor knowledge and satisfaction. Then in FY 2003 BLM will address stakeholder feedback and take action to improve visitor satisfaction over the baseline levels.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, develop a strategy and protocol for determining the percent of visitors satisfied with the

management of NLCS Areas and the percent of visitors that understand the purpose of the Monuments and Conservation Areas.

Report: Goal met. The one performance measure was met. In FY 2001, progress was made toward developing the strategy and protocol for determining the percent of visitors satisfied with the management of NLCS Areas and the percent of visitors that understand the purpose of the Monuments and Conservation Areas. As a result of the FY 2001 strategy, the BLM will treat recreation visitors as stakeholders in the management and enjoyment of the NCAs and NMs. Baseline data will be established in FY 2002.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The baseline will be established for NCAs and NMs in FY 2002.
Data Source	An outside contractor helps guide the stakeholder surveys and data collection for the NCAs and NMs and will provide the annual results in a report to BLM as well as download the stakeholder data into BLM's MIS.
Data Limitations	An outside contractor conducts the survey analysis, so the BLM does not have complete control over the analysis.
Necessary Actions	Since this is a new measure, the BLM will evaluate the baseline data and make necessary adjustments to the long term goals and annual goals as necessary.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs of this measure is input and maintained in BLM's Management Information System (MIS). The cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 3 - Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Outreach and Customer Services for Natural and Cultural Heritage Provided	Cost



Mt. Trumbull Schoolhouse, located in the Parashant National Monument in Arizona.

2.4 GPRA Program Activity: Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

We are responsible for protecting public lands and facilities from unauthorized uses, hazardous materials, illegal dumping, theft, wildfire, and other unsafe conditions. Population growth in rural areas of the West increases risks and responsibilities in fire suppression, search and rescue, and response to natural emergencies. We evaluate safety concerns, identify hazards and risks, educate the public, train employees, and implement procedures to protect the public lands, employees and visitors. We work to reduce hazards and risks through field inspections, periodic maintenance, and the repair of our buildings, recreation sites, roads, bridges, trails, and dams. For hazardous substance releases, we provide immediate protection for employee and public safety, remediate environmental damage, and determine responsible parties.

We are also responsible for enforcing Federal laws and regulations related to public lands and resources. We investigate illegal uses of public lands and implement appropriate administrative, civil, or criminal enforcement remedies to hold violators responsible, recover full compensation, and ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Concentrating our enforcement efforts on resource protection activities, we refer non-resource-related violations to local law enforcement jurisdictions when possible. BLM-managed public lands contain more than \$5 billion in capital improvements, including roads, trails, dams, bridges, buildings, and recreation sites. Compliance with Federal, state, and local safety, health, and environmental regulations is monitored, and inspections are being conducted on a regular basis.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.04.01: In FY 2003, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will

increase to 90%; dams will increase to 65%; and bridges will increase to 97%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 60%.

01.04.02: In FY 2003, cumulatively assess the condition of 48% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 68% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.

01.04.03: In FY 2003, correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous material sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals are 1,557 abandoned mines and 767 hazardous material sites).

01.04.04: In FY 2003, investigate and take enforcement action on 51% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.

01.04.05: In FY 2003, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 33% (1,085) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 9% of the communities-at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2003, 15 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards. *(Note: targets for this goal are Departmentwide.)*

Drums of hazardous materials found in a mill building at the Twin Peak Mine in Idaho.



**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 4:
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #4 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #4 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #4 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	91,500	12.2	775,632	85,400	11	812,940	92,200	11.2
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	6,000	5.8	105,165	6,500	6.2	105,633	5,600	5.3
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	861,100	88.2	678,421	592,800	87	653,745	560,700	85.9
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	8,400	49.9	13,076	3,500	26.7	10,976	3,500	31.9
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	5,000	50.1	9,978	5,000	50.1	9,978	5,000	50.1
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	12,400	100.0	12,405	12,400	100.0	12,405	12,400	100.0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	982,300	45.8	1,872,597	705,600	37.7	1,833,322	679,400	36.6

GPRA Activity #4 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	331,800	337,400	500,600	982,300	705,600	679,400

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts. Emergency Wildland Fire Management funding provided in FY 2001 for one-time equipment and materials purchases will not be available for FY 2002; however, this will not reduce fire suppression capabilities.



A cave on Arizona's public lands.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.01: By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 68% of dams, and 99% of bridges will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Seventy percent of facilities will be in good safety, health, and environmental condition.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 90%; dams will increase to 65%; and bridges will increase to 97%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 60%.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percent of administrative facilities in fair or good condition	86%	84%	88%	87%	88%	90%
Percent of dams in fair or good condition	56%	61%	61%	61%	61%	65%
Percent of bridges in fair or good condition	92%	92%	95%	91%	95%	97%
Percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition	N/A	59%	70%	50%	55%	60%

Goal Description: We are aggressively re-assessing our facilities and maintenance requirements for our buildings, administrative sites, recreation sites, dams, and bridges. This effort is providing accurate deferred maintenance cost estimates and data that are critical to our management efforts. All of our facilities require routine preventative maintenance and many require repairs to alleviate past deferred maintenance. Our Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) program also evaluates our facilities and operations for compliance with Federal, state, and local safety, health, environmental, transportation, and fire prevention regulations. This reduces risks to BLM employees, the public, and the environment from potential hazards at our facilities.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, the percentage of administrative facilities in fair or good condition will increase to 88%,

dams will increase to 61%, and bridges will increase to 95%. In FY 2001, the percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 70%.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. Three performance measures were not met, while one was met. In FY 2001, the percentage of administrative facilities in fair or good condition was 87%, while the percentage of dams, and bridges was 61% and 91%, respectively. In FY 2001, the percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition was 50%. This now represents the new baseline for the fourth performance measure, as new factors are being considered under the CASHE guidelines. The increase in scope of CASHE audits now includes all safety regulations related to facility compliance. Prior to FY 2001, the scope of CASHE audits was primarily limited to hazardous material safety.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The BLM maintains 3,753 buildings, 701 administrative sites, 2,042 recreation sites, 934 bridges, and 1,133 qualifying dams. We have approximately 107 facilities to be assessed for safety, health, and environmental condition. The baseline of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition was estimated to be 60% in FY 1998. Baseline was reestablished in FY 2001 to be 50% of facilities.
Data Source	The Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) tracks the condition of BLM facilities. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year and these are entered into the MIS. The BLM is proposing to develop a CASHE Safety Management System (CSMS). Through CSMS, the BLM will track progress of safety, health and environmental condition of facilities.
Data Limitations	None. Program staff have used FIMMS for many years, so data entry errors or inconsistent application of the definitions are not likely.
Necessary Actions	In FY 2002 the BLM will verify the accuracy of the FIMMS system and its data through an internal control review.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are three Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 4 - Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Bridges Inspected and Maintained	Number
Dams Inspected and Maintained	Number
Administrative Sites Constructed and Maintained	Number



Scenic bridge on the Upper Snake River in Idaho.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.02: By 2005, assess the condition of 75% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, identify maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and ascertain prospective road closures. Improve 75% of roads to fair or good condition.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, cumulatively assess the condition of 48% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 68% of BLM roads to fair or good condition.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percentage of roads assessed to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures (cumulative)	--	4%	20%	12%	35%	48%
Percentage of roads in fair or good condition	60%	62%	75%	62%	65%	68%

Goal Description: BLM-maintained roads provide access for recreational traffic, commercial uses, firefighting, administrative access, and other purposes. Upkeep and maintenance includes periodic cleaning of culverts and ditches, grading of the surface, and other measures needed to ensure the road is serving its intended purpose. Fair condition means that minor repair or routine maintenance is needed. Good condition signifies that no corrective maintenance is needed. In both instances, the road is serving the purpose for which it was constructed.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, assess the condition of 20% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures, and improve 75% of BLM roads to fair or good condition.

Report: We did not meet the performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, Title VIII Infrastructure Improvements paid for condition assessment surveys on 6,500 miles of roads, or about 8% of BLM's transportation network. Added to the 4% completed in FY 2000, the cumulative percentage of roads assessed was 12%.

These condition assessments of BLM-maintained roads revealed that approximately 62% of BLM roads were in fair or good condition. A limited number of other roads will be assessed for environmental compliance, reconstruction and potential closure. As more condition assessments are accomplished, the percentage of roads in fair or good condition will be adjusted. After we have completed 75% of our road condition assessments, we will be able establish a reasonable baseline. In the interim, we will maintain the current Long-Term Goal of 75% of roads in fair or good condition by FY 2005.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	Our transportation system includes 76,793 miles of road. Annual maintenance is performed on approximately 11,000 miles per year (14%). In FY 1998 a survey indicated that approximately 56% of roads were in fair or good condition.
Data Source	The Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) tracks the condition of BLM roads. Updates occur at the end of each fiscal year, and these are entered into the MIS.
Data Limitations	None. Program staff have used FIMMS for many years so data entry errors or inconsistent applications of the definitions are not likely.
Necessary Actions	In FY 2002, the BLM will verify the accuracy of the FIMMS system and its data through an internal control review.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). The costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 4 - Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Roads Constructed and Maintained to Standard	Miles



Dalton Highway going through Atigun Pass on the south side of the Brooks Range, Alaska.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.03: By 2005, correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals).

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2002, correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous material sites on BLM lands (cumulative totals will be 1,557 abandoned mines and 767 hazardous materials sites).

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of abandoned mine sites with physical safety hazards corrected	--	650	350	507	200	200
Cumulative from FY 2000		(650)	(1,000)	(1,157)	(1,357)	(1,557)
Number of completed cleanup actions at hazardous materials sites	103	290	160	177	150	150
Cumulative from FY 2000		(290)	(450)	(467)	(617)	(767)

Goal Description: Each year the BLM will mitigate physical safety hazards at approximately 200 sites, including projects completed in cooperation with the states and other Federal agencies. Opportunities for partnerships in resolving abandoned mine safety hazards (state abandoned mine land program funds) and other funding sources, such as Mining Law Administration and Recreation Resources Management, are being used to remediate such hazards.

Each year the Bureau will clean up approximately 150 hazardous materials sites. Hazardous materials sites on public lands stem primarily from an array of activities ranging from community landfills to illegal dumping and drug labs. In response to a General Accounting Office (GAO) report, we have developed a plan to: (1) identify potential hazardous waste sites and collect consistent data to determine which of these pose the highest risks; (2) develop a comprehensive and efficient cleanup strat-

egy, including the use of CERCLA authorities to get more responsible parties to clean up, or pay for cleaning up, the contamination they caused; and (3) clarify the applicability of the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund to our cleanup efforts.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 350 abandoned mines and complete 160 hazardous materials cleanup actions.

Report: We exceeded both performance measures in this goal. In FY 2001, we identified and corrected physical safety hazards at 507 abandoned mines (cumulative number to date is 1,157) and completed 177 hazardous materials cleanup actions (cumulative number to date is 467).

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	A 1996 Abandoned Mine Land field survey estimated about 25% of 7,000 sites inventoried posed significant physical safety hazards (approximately 1,700 sites). The 1996 baseline is zero. A baseline for hazardous material clean-ups is not possible because we cannot predict the number of incidents that may occur each year from transportation spills, illegal dumping, etc., but we plan on completing a minimum of 150 hazardous materials site clean-ups per year.
Data Source	BLM offices enter data into the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS). Washington Office program and field personnel conduct national validation reviews of AMLIS data and field specialists' files.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The Hazardous Materials Database (HAZMAT), which is under development, will contain data on clean-up actions at hazardous materials sites.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are nine Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 4 - Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Hazardous Materials Risk Sites Identified and Assessed	Number
Other Hazard Sites Identified and Assessed	Number
Abandoned Mine Land Sites Validated	Number
Hazardous Materials Risk Sites Responded to or Remediated	Number
Abandoned Mine Land Sites with Physical Safety Hazards Remediated	Number
Other Hazards Responded to or Remediated	Number
Abandoned Mine Land (AML), Hazardous Materials Management (HMM), and Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDAR) Sites Monitored	Number
PRPs for Cost Recovery Evaluated	Number
Cost Recovery or Civil Enforcement Cases Processed	Number

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.04: By 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands and resources.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, investigate and take enforcement action on 51% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percentage of reported violations resulting in enforcement actions	46%	53%	49%	69%	50%	51%

Goal Description: We investigate violations and take enforcement action to obtain compliance with Federal laws and regulations governing public land use. There are currently 51 special agents to conduct long-term criminal investigations of complex offenses. Our law enforcement and resource protection responsibilities are augmented by 146 law enforcement rangers who patrol public lands, provide visitor protection, and supply investigative capabilities. Central to our resource protection and enforcement program is cooperation with all relevant Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and utilization of both reimbursable and non-reimbursable agreements to augment our efforts. We currently expend over \$1.1 million on 44 reimbursable agreements with state, county, and local law enforcement agencies to enhance our law enforcement program.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, maintain an increase of at least 1% in the number of reported violations resulting in enforce-

ment actions compared to the previous year's planned target (i.e. 49% of reported violations resulted in law enforcement actions).

Report: We exceeded the performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, 69% of reported violations resulted in law enforcement actions, far surpassing the previous year's accomplishment of 53%. Future accomplishments and Long-Term Goals may be adjusted after we have an indication of the accomplishment levels in FY 2002; however, a considerable number of our law enforcement rangers have been temporarily assigned to National Security details in high-risk areas. Use of Federal law enforcement employees in capacities outside of their regular duties will certainly impact projected levels of accomplishment.

BLM Ranger in the Lower Snake River District, Idaho.



Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In the baseline year (FY 1999), we received reports of 10,177 violations; 46% of these reported violations resulted in enforcement actions.
Data Source	Data will be reported through the LAWNET automated system. LAWNET was interfaced with MIS in FY 2001.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The interface between LAWNET and MIS will prevent any potential errors from dual entry.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are three Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 4 - Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Public Health and Safety Incident/Violation Reports Completed	Number
Resource/Property Incident/Violation Reports Completed	Number
Law Enforcement Actions Investigated	Number



A member of BLM law enforcement assists visitors to Arizona public lands.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: REDUCE THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND PROPERTY

Long-Term Goal 01.04.05: By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the highest priority communities' at-risk projects will be implemented. The number of fire facilities upgraded to approved standards will be established following a baseline inventory to be completed in FY 2002. *(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)*

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 33% (1,085) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 9% of the communities' at-risk highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2003, 15 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards. *(Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)*

Note: The Departments of the Interior (DOI) and Agriculture Forest Service will complete the Implementation Plan for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy in FY 2002 that incorporates cooperatively developed long term goals and performance measures for the wildland fire management program. This common set of interagency performance measures will be used by the BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, and Forest Service to provide nationally consistent and standard direction for implementation of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, National Fire Plan, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, and Implementation Plan. Both Departments are working in close collaboration with other federal agencies, state and local government, tribes, and other interested public in the development of these performance measures. In November 2001, the DOI contracted with Performance Institute to assist the DOI and FS in development of the performance measures through use of a strategic performance logic model and stakeholder dialogues. Meetings to gather information from both internal agency specialists and external stakeholders were held in November and December 2001, and January 2002. A draft report, *Designing Results-Oriented Performance Measures for the National Wildland Management Program*, was completed in early January 2002, and is under review by DOI, FS, and stakeholders.

A suite of performance outcomes and associated measures will be developed for the following four areas of wildland fire management: improve prevention and suppression; reduce hazardous fuels; restore fire adapted ecosystems; and promote community assistance. It is expected that a final report will be completed in FY 2002 and the adopted performance measures will be integrated into the DOI Strategic Plan currently under development, and used by DOI Bureaus and Forest Service beginning in FY 2003. The existing suite of performance measures (see below) will be maintained until the final report is completed and the new measures are fully adopted.

Performance Measure (Departmentwide)	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Percentage of fires contained by initial attack	--	92%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Percent of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted	--	--	25%	44%	33%	33%
Number of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted	--	--	830	1,445	1,085	1,085
Percent of highest priority community-at-risk projects completed	--	--	3%	3%	7%	9%
Number of fire facilities under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance	--	16	52	45	76	15
Number of acres receiving fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health	--	--	1,400,000	728,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

Goal Description: The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to integrate fire into land and resource management planning and activities; to protect Federal and trust lands, resources, and the public welfare from destructive fires; and to use fire to maintain and restore healthy and sustainable ecosystems.

This goal has the following three general components:

Integrated Firefighting Management and Preparedness: All wildland fire management programs within the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are guided by fire management plans. These plans identify the most efficient and technically effective fire management program level that meets resource objectives. This is referred to as the Normal Fire Year Readiness and Performance Capability. It covers planned contributions for interagency shared resources, training, prevention, wildland fire preparedness staffing, detection, equipment, and fire facilities. The general objective of having field offices at the Normal Fire Year Readiness and Performance Capability is to be able to contain as many wildland fires with initial attack as possible. The initial attack goal may be affected by the number of ongoing fires since multiple fires will reduce our ability to control the percent of fires during initial attack.

Reduction of Hazardous Fuel Accumulation: The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have developed a strategy for aggressive fuels management, including removing excessive fuels through mechanical treatments and using prescribed fire to protect communities at risk, help prevent insect and disease damage, and generally improve overall ecosystem health and sustainability. The general objective is to place top priority on reducing fuels in forests and rangelands adjacent to and within communities. Particular emphasis is placed on projects where fuels treatments are being accomplished on adjoining state, private, or other non-Federal land. The bureaus are implementing projects with current funding to treat fuels in the wildland urban interface, using a list compiled and published in the Federal Register. The goal for the number of acres of fuels treatment to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health may not be met, however, due to several uncon-

trollable events. Weather conditions and burn permit criteria are not always met, which forces projects to be postponed until conditions are within the standards as identified in the approved plan. Large-project wildland fires can also limit the equipment and personnel available to carry out the proposed fuels treatment projects, reducing our ability to meet the yearly goal.

Local Community Coordination and Outreach:

The current wildland fire policy recognizes that effective fire management requires close coordination with local communities, particularly communities in the wildland-urban interface. The management of private lands has become a key factor in the fire risk equation, so providing outreach, education, and support for local communities who must play a primary role in reducing fire hazards is critical. The general objective is to develop the rural fire assistance program on a cost-sharing basis, thereby enhancing local capabilities and improving the protection of both public and private lands. The bureaus are assisting rural fire districts through both training and equipment support.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, 95% of wildland fires will be successfully contained by initial attack; 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 3% of the highest priority community-at-risk projects will be implemented. In FY 2001, 52 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. *Note: Targets are Departmentwide.*

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. Three performance measures were met and two performance measures were not met. In FY 2001, 95% of wildland fires were contained by initial attack as the additional firefighters hired in support of the National Fire Plan were a definite factor in the Department's ability to meet this target. DOI assisted 44% (1,445) of the rural, individual and volunteer fire departments by awarding \$9,851,601 through 1,491 grants which provided assistance to improve safety,

training, and equipment standards. The goal of 3% of the highest priority community-at-risk projects was met; and in January 2001, the States established interagency groups with members from the agencies to revise the list of high-risk communities which was published August 2001. In FY 2001, 45 fire facilities were be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards (87% of planned) as emphasis was placed on correcting health and safety issues. The construction of fire facilities presents challenges due to the

two to three year time period required for planning, design and construction. The Department treated 728,000 acres (52% of the planned target) for fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. Even with increased contracting, several factors contributed to lower than anticipated fuels treatments. Drought conditions in many parts of the country forced agencies to postpone treatments or to accomplish treatment by more costly means (mechanical and chemical treatments), rather than by prescribed fire.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	A baseline inventory will be established in FY 2002 to determine the total number of fire facilities requiring funding support. A baseline inventory will be completed in FY 2003 to establish the total acres requiring fuels treatment.
Data Source	Data are reported to the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), which is responsible for tracking status. Individual bureau databases have baseline statistics and records. The percentage of fires contained by initial attack will be determined by the number of fires that are contained by initial attack divided by the number of fires receiving initial attack. The number of fire facilities are those which are either under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance. The percent of highest priority community-at-risk projects receiving treatment is the number of highest projects implemented divided by the total number of projects planned. The percent of rural fire districts (RFDs) assisted is the number of rural or volunteer fire departments or districts awarded funds for training, equipment, or prevention activities divided by the number of reciprocal fire protection agreements with rural or volunteer fire departments or districts.
Data Limitations	With many bureaus reporting on the same information, there may be variations in how the measures are interpreted. Each bureau will be asked to review their data and determine its accuracy.
Necessary Actions	The OIG may review this goal as part of a Departmentwide audit of the GPRA program. The review will include validation and verification methodologies.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are four Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Workload Measures related to Hazardous Fire Fuels Reduction are shown under Long-Term Goal 02.02.03 as they are more related to the GPRA Program Activity to Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 4 - Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Outreach and Customer Services for Fire Safety Provided	None
Fire Management Activity Plans Completed	Number
Fire Preparedness Actions Taken	None
Wildfires Suppressed	Acres

2.5 GPRA Program Activity: Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

We have extensive historical and current information on land ownership, use, and condition in the United States. We maintain cadastral survey and historical data on patented lands, along with information on the mineral estate, resource conditions, and permits or leases on Federal lands. Historical records are critical to resolving many ownership disputes and are increasingly recognized as an important source of both genealogical information and historical data on resource conditions. As the complexities of managing ecosystems increase, data collection and analysis become even more vital to managing the land.

Our information about land ownership, status, and condition is of interest to a wide variety of parties, including public land users; other Federal, state, tribal, and local agencies; and the scientific community. As the Internet enhances awareness of the vast data available from the agency, demand is increasing. Electronic formats are in high demand for resource inventories, maps, informational brochures, and other documents. Use of our national and local web sites has risen astronomically in the past few years. Three types of data are in especially high demand: documents for General Land Office (GLO) records and other title, boundary, and survey information; geographic-coordinate-based natural resource data from our Geographic Information System (GIS); and the public land survey data contained in the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB).

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.05.01: In FY 2003, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.

01.05.02: In FY 2003, provide accessibility to 16% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

01.05.03: In FY 2003, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for four priority program areas.

01.05.04: In FY 2003, conduct on-line (E-Government) in nine business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.



A BLM employee from the Cadastral Survey Special Project Office in St. Charles, Missouri, conducts a boundary line survey.

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 5:
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #5 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #5 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #5 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	52,800	7	775,632	53,500	6.9	812,940	54,800	6.7
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	200	0.2	105,165	200	0.2	105,633	200	0.2
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	678,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	0	0	13,076	0	0	10,976	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	53,000	2.5	1,872,597	53,700	2.9	1,833,322	55,000	3

GPRA Activity #5 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	62,300	65,100	50,900	53,000	53,700	55,000

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts

Federal land patents are being preserved through the GLO Records Automation Project.



GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.01: By FY 2005, post a cumulative total of 3,600,000 public land title records on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents (cumulative total to date will be 3,185,500).

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet	250,000	335,000	200,000	200,500	200,000	200,000
Cumulative Totals to date	2,250,000	2,585,000	2,785,000	2,785,500	2,985,500	3,185,500

Goal Description: On May 1, 1998, 2 million General Land Office (GLO) land title records were web-enabled at www.gloreords.blm.gov, allowing customers to access data and images. The response has been astounding: as of September 30, 2001, over 3.8 million customers had accessed 122.6 million pages, generating 55.7 million data and image requests. Our automation of Serial patents, representing all Bureau patents issued from 1908 to the 1960s, will be completed in FY 2002, expanding the website to include images of western U.S. records. By FY 2005, additional Indian records, withdrawals, acquired land conveyance records, agricultural scripts, timber culture records, mineral certificates, military bounties, railroad lists, state selections, survey plats, and field notes will be automated and posted on

the Internet. Customers can query GLO/BLM data to access images of land title, land use, and survey documents.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, post 200,000 public land title records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.

Report: We met the performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, we posted 200,500 public land title records on the Internet, as well as providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.



The Arizona public lands information center (PLIC) is a partnership between the nonprofit Public Lands Interpretive Association and the BLM. The center offers up-to-date information on all of the public lands in Arizona.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 1998, 2 million General Land Office (GLO) land title records were web-enabled. We are currently able to post 200,000 land title records per year. At this rate we will have posted 3,600,000 total records posted by FY 2005, which represents 85% of our Long-Term Goal. The FY 2005 Long-Term Goal has since been reduced to 3.6 million records.
Data Source	BLM employees in Eastern States Office prepare documents for the web at <i>www.glorerecords.blm.gov</i> . BLM employees in other States prepare documents for their State Office website. A count is kept of the records posted by the State Office records manager.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	None are planned for FY 2001.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). This cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPR Program Activity 5 - Improve Land, Resource and Title Information. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Outreach and Customer Services for Land, Resource, and Title Information Provided	None



Volumes of historic land documents need repair due to frequent handling. Shown above are worn bindings of land transfer documents that are to be automated through the GLO Records Automation Project.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.02: By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, provide accessibility to 16% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Cumulative percent of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format posted on the Internet	3%	9%	10%	11%	12%	16%

Goal Description: The demand for Cadastral (ownership) data is significant and will continue to increase as we enter the information age. Decision makers and the public will demand not only more data, but also data that is consistent across government organizations and private industry. The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), which is the single largest source of parcel boundary data, provides the most accurate information defining the boundaries associated with land title. As more groups and organizations implement geographic information systems (e.g., counties, states, Federal agencies, tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and private industry), the GCDB is playing a critical role in portraying boundaries consistently across organizations, thereby reducing conflicts related to rights and ownership disputes. The total number of GCDB townships that we plan to complete and link is 34,857. By the end of FY 2001, we had completed 31,775. We continue to collect GCDB data in areas of mineralization and complex land tenure areas (about 1,000 townships are collected per year).

Our western townships are those townships within the jurisdiction of the 11 western state offices with surface

or subsurface BLM-managed land. Performance targets are based upon the need to provide the most accurate available location information for the boundaries of the land parcels recorded in our land title records, consistent and integrated with the data of other major stakeholders such as the USDA Forest Service, tribal governments, and state and local governments. Meeting the performance target will minimize litigation and conflicts based upon conflicting or inconsistent land parcel portrayals, allowing decisions to be supported by a common cadastral data solution across government agencies and private industry groups.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, provide accessibility to 10% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

Report: We met the performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, we provided accessibility to 11% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 1999, only 3% of BLM's western township land status, boundary, and geographic coordinate data were posted on the Internet.
Data Source	Townships are imported into the lands system. Township information is collected by the GCDB project manager and stored in the GCDB Project Plan Tracking System. A count is kept of the records posted by the State Office Cadastral Survey staff.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	None planned.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are four Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 5 - Improve Land, Resource and Title Information. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Cadastral Survey Approved	Miles
Cadastral Survey Field Work Completed	Miles
GCDB Data Collected by BLM	Number
GCDB Data Collected by Others	Number



Fishing platform for wheel-chair accessibility in Roseburg District, Oregon.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.03: By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for six priority program areas.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for four priority program areas.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Program areas with the status, condition and use of BLM lands posted on the Internet	--	--	1	1	3	4

Goal Description: We are increasing the amount of information posted on the Internet concerning the status, condition, and use of public lands. We have a total of 10 priority program areas (recreation, commercial use authorization, cultural heritage, safety, fire, technical assistance to tribes, land information, land use planning, resource assessments, and land health restoration) for which we plan to post information on the Internet. While a significant amount of information is already available on the Internet in many program areas, more work is being done to provide information in response to public interest.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for one priority program area.

Report: We met the performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, access to data about the status, condition and use of BLM lands was provided for the Lands and Realty program when LR2000 - Case Recordation data was made accessible on the Internet.



Screen shot from BLM Wyoming's website.

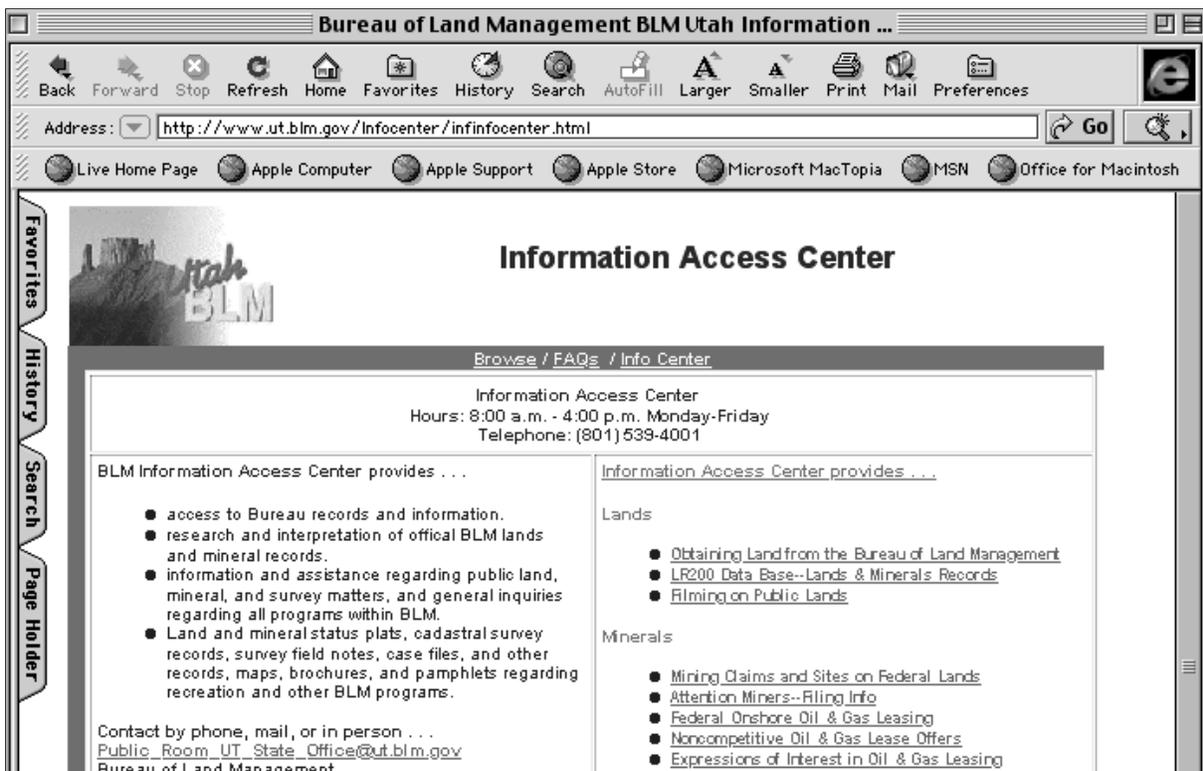
Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The BLM will complete an inventory of existing web sites. This inventory will serve as the baseline.
Data Source	BLM’s Information Resource Management staff will identify priority information that is not contained on existing web sites and will then prioritize program areas for posting on the Internet.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new goal, the BLM does not have consistent definitions or data specifications in place, which could lead to data inaccuracies.
Necessary Actions	Review and assess individual State and Center web pages. Establish consistent data standards by FY 2003.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are three Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPR Program Activity 5 - Improve Land, Resource and Title Information. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Public Land Records Managed	Number
Geographic Data Acquired and Maintained	None
Geographic Products and Services Developed	None



Screen shot from BLM Utah’s website.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: IMPROVE LAND, RESOURCE, AND TITLE INFORMATION

Long-Term Goal 01.05.04: By FY 2005, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 12 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in nine business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Cumulative number of business lines conducted by E-Government with the public, Tribes and other agencies	--	--	4	4	7	9

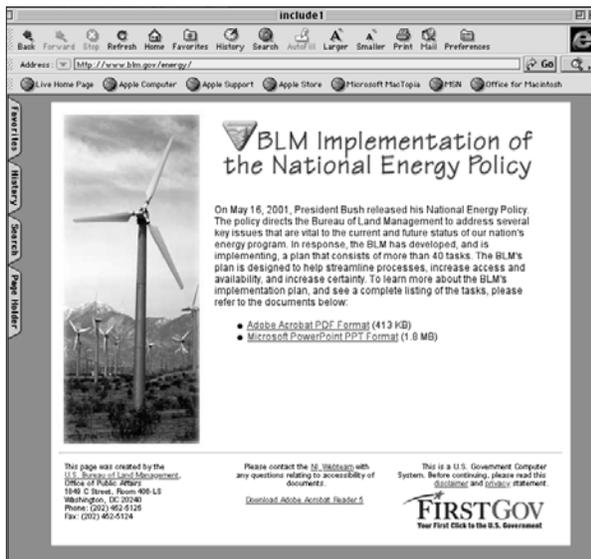
Goal Description: The Government Paperwork Elimination Act of 1999 directs agencies to provide a significantly higher degree of electronic access to information and services. Traditionally, information and services have been provided in paper form, either in person at our Public Rooms or remotely using regular mail. However, the popularity of the Internet and World Wide Web has dramatically increased the demand for electronic information and services. We are currently conducting e-government for our General Land Office Records, an Automated Fluid Minerals Support System, an on-line bookstore, and the Geographic Coordinate Data Base. We have also taken initial steps to gain

experience in e-commerce through the multi-agency recreation web site (*recreation.gov*), as well as for wild horse and burro adoptions and through an on-line public room.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in four business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies

Report: We met this goal. In FY 2001, the Bureau's Vehicle Disposal System utilized an Internet-based auction website (eBay) to dispose of vehicles no longer needed by the BLM. We also conducted oil and gas business through our Automated Fluids Management Support System (AFMSS), and Land Management/GIS business through the General Land Office (GLO) Records System and the Geographic Coordinated Data Base (GCDB) System.



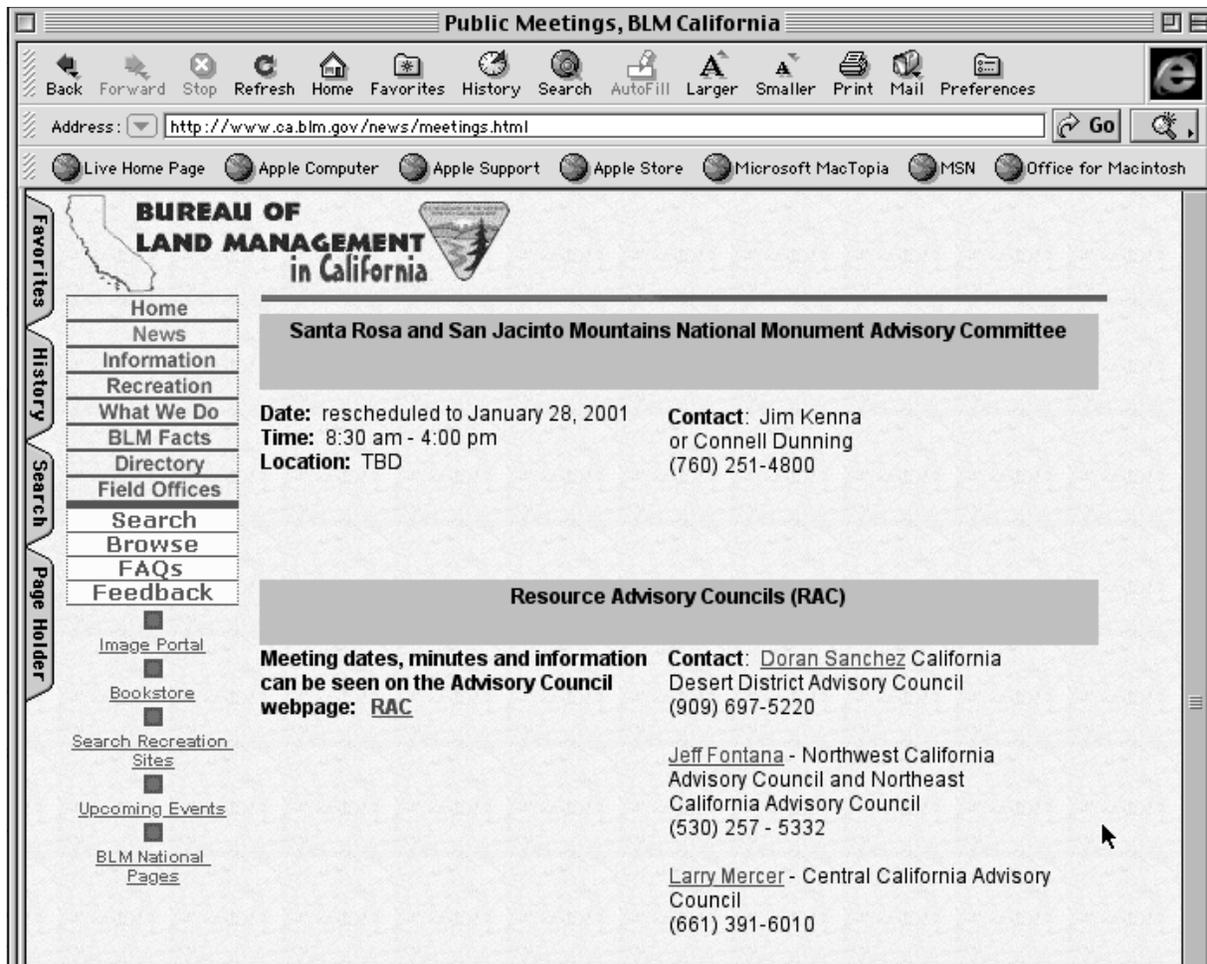
Screen shot from BLM's main website.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000 experience was gained in e-commerce through the multi-agency recreation web site (<i>recreation.gov</i>), for wild horse and burro adoptions, and through an on-line public room.
Data Source	BLM's Information Resource Management (IRM) staff will complete a business process analysis internally and with customers to determine which information and services should be made available to customers and the public and how this should be carried out.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new goal, the BLM does not have consistent definitions or data specifications in place, which could lead to data inaccuracies.
Necessary Actions	None are planned for FY 2001.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are no Workload Measures that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. This is a function of our workload across the board and is being actively pursued in all program areas.



Screen shot from BLM California's website.

2.6 GPRA Program Activity: Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

As directed by numerous statutes, we provide various types of economic and technical assistance to many local, state, and tribal governments and to Alaskan Natives. We are responsible for:

- disbursing payments of shared revenues derived from activities on the public lands;
- disbursing payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILT) to counties;
- conveying land to Alaska Native peoples, Native corporations, and the State of Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and the Alaska Statehood Act;
- settling Alaska Native and American Indian allotment land claims;
- providing Tribes with technical assistance to develop leased energy/minerals resources;
- providing fire suppression services on all Federal and Native lands in Alaska;
- adjusting land tenure through disposal, exchange, and acquisition; and
- surveying Indian or other reservation land.

We are expanding our partnerships with tribal communities and providing direct and lasting economic benefits. The royalties from mineral development on tribal lands are critical to many tribes' financial well-being. The training and management opportunities we are providing in a number of areas e.g., integrating the GCDB into tribal GISs is enabling some tribal members to improve their prospects for employment. Through our efforts, we are helping to build the infrastructure needed for tribes to compete in the information age. Additionally, Self-Determination agreements under Public Law 93-638 and agreements under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA) provide resources for tribes to manage and develop their own mineral resources.

We are working toward meeting our statutory responsibilities to convey land to Alaska Natives and corporations, to the State of Alaska, and to other States and beneficiaries. We also provide land and other resources to support community economic and infrastructure development when consistent with our local land use plans and other statutory and regulatory requirements.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.06.01: In FY 2003, establish and maintain 5 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the FY 2002 baseline survey of all existing agreements.

01.06.02: In FY 2003, process 5,100 energy mineral, non-energy mineral, and other mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,300 energy mineral, non-energy mineral, and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.

01.06.03: In FY 2003, complete 3,600 miles of field cadastral survey/3,400 miles of approved (office) survey on Indian Lands, establish and maintain three Land Information Infrastructure Project Offices in partnership with tribes, and provide Internet accessibility to an additional 5% (over the FY 2002 baseline) of the townships with Indian trust land.

01.06.04: In FY 2003, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska and 200,000 acres of public land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 6:
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #6 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #6 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #6 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	44,900	6	775,632	45,400	5.8	812,940	50,400	6.2
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	5,800	5.6	105,165	5,800	5.5	105,633	5,000	4.8
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	678,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	0	0	13,076	0	0	10,976	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	199,600	100.0	210,000	210,000	100.0	165,000	165,000	100.0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	250,300	11.7	1,872,597	261,200	13.9	1,833,322	220,400	12.2

GPRA Activity #6 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	167,900	171,600	183,900	250,300	261,200	220,400

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts

A Native American in traditional dress riding a horse in Arizona.



GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.01: By FY 2005, establish and maintain 15 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the FY 2002 baseline survey of all existing agreements.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, establish and maintain 5 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L. 93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the FY 2002 baseline survey of all existing agreements.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of Native American agreements established	--	--	1	16	--	5
Cumulative Total from FY 2000	23	24	25	41	Complete baseline survey of all existing agreements	Baseline +5 new agreements

Goal Description: There are over 550 Federally recognized tribes. Development of formal agreements with federally recognized tribes supports the goal of increased tribal inclusion in our programs. We have trust responsibilities for various programs, including on-shore mineral leasing and cadastral survey. The development of formal agreements with tribes, including provisions for funding, can have a direct and lasting impact on the economic well-being of tribes. The self-governance agreements under P.L. 93-638 and agreements under the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act for management of portions of the minerals program provide opportunities for tribes to manage and develop tribal mineral resources. Our cadastral survey program also provides many training and resource management opportunities for additional tribes. Tribal inclusion in administering the public lands is improving the dialog between our managers and the tribes, as well as providing opportunities for tribes to assist us in protecting BLM-managed lands, some of which are ancestral tribal lands.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, establish and maintain a cumulative total of 25 formal agreements with Federally recognized tribes for the management of tribal minerals and cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.

Report: We exceeded this goal. In FY 2001, we established 16 new formal agreements with Federally recognized tribes for the management of tribal minerals and cadastral survey and the administration of public land; this increased the cumulative total to 41 agreements established and maintained. Field interpretation of this measure is not clear and it may be that some offices are reporting existing as well as new agreements. A baseline survey of all existing formal agreements with tribes will be initiated in FY 2002. The Long-Term Goal and associated annual targets will be adjusted based on this survey. We will plan to complete 5 new formal agreements per year over the FY 2002 baseline.

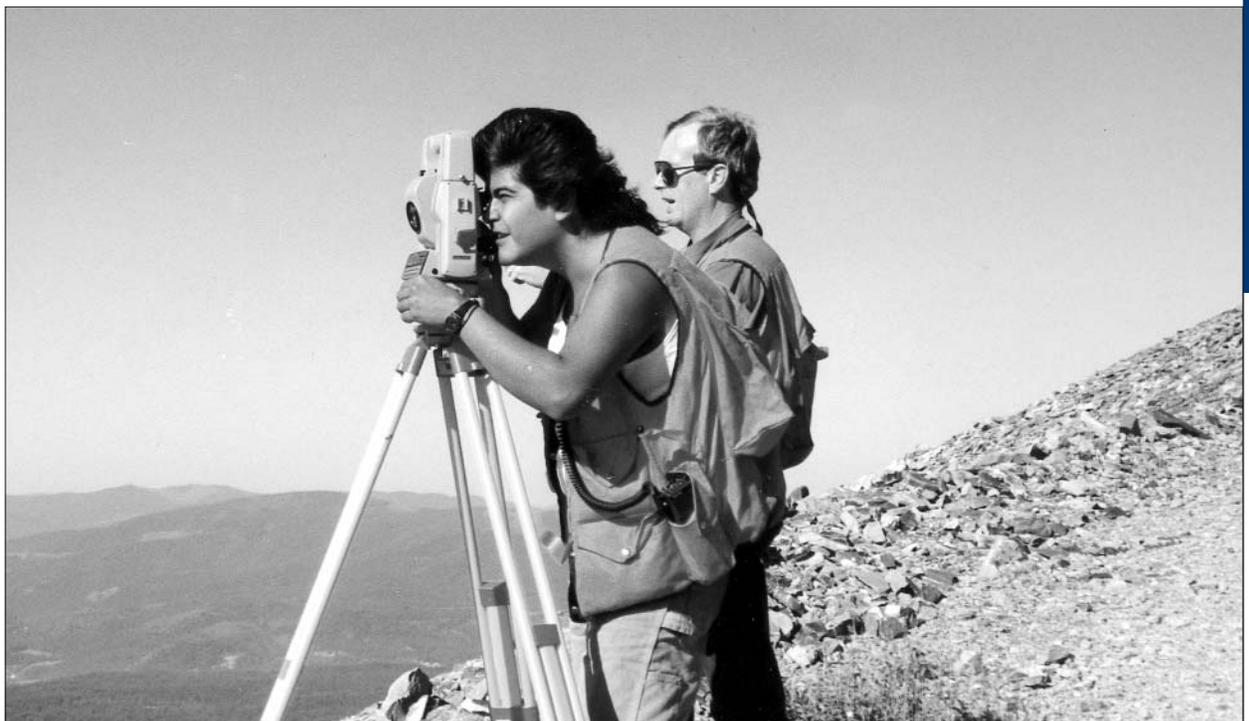
Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 1999, the BLM had established and maintained 23 formal agreements with Federally recognized tribes. It is not clear what this baseline represents and a revised baseline of all agreements will be determined in FY 2002.
Data Source	BLM Native American Coordinators will provide data on the number of agreements in place to the Native American Office. Hard copies of the agreements are maintained in the State Offices. This measure cuts across many programs (cadastral, mineral leasing, etc.), so there is not a single source of information on the number of agreements.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	None are planned this year.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). This cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 6 - Provide Economic and Technical Assistance. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Native American Coordination and Consultation Completed	None



A cadastral survey being conducted in Idaho.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.02: By 2005, process 5,300 energy mineral, non-energy and other mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, process 5,100 energy mineral, non-energy mineral, and other mineral post-lease actions, and complete 4,300 energy mineral, non-energy mineral, and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of Indian energy mineral, non-energy and other mineral post-lease actions processed	--	4,100	4,500	4,692	5,000	5,100
Number of Indian energy mineral, non-energy and other mineral post-lease actions compliance, inspection and enforcement actions taken	--	3,400	3,500	3,086	3,800	4,300

Goal Description: We provide technical assistance to tribes by supervising post-lease mineral operations on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. Upon the issuance of leases and permits by the tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), we have a trust obligation in terms of supporting activities on Indian lands while protecting/enhancing environmental values and minimizing future liabilities. These operations generate royalty incomes for Indian mineral owners and economic impacts for communities, as well as providing local employment to tribes. We provide technical assistance to tribes to support six coal leases in three states that cover about 120,000 acres of land. We also provide technical assistance to tribes to support 107 other solid mineral operations in nine states; together, these comprise about 38,000 acres.

We anticipate that demand for natural gas from Indian lands will increase as a result of the Nation's need for clean energy. The Southern Ute Indian Tribe Coal Bed

Methane EIS has resulted in an increase in applications for permit to drill (APDs), as well as increasing the operational and inspection/enforcement workload. The Northern Cheyenne are entering into Indian Mineral Development Act agreements for coal. Many operations also produce sand and gravel, and there are significant opportunities to increase this production from lands near rapidly growing urban areas. We provide additional assistance to the tribes by providing mineral appraisals, exploration permitting, and mine plan reviews.

The BLM provided technical assistance by supervising post-lease mineral operations on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands, generating royalty income from tribal operations totaling \$335 million in FY 2001. In FY 2001, the overall value of the minerals, including oil, gas, and coal, produced from Indian Trust Lands totaled over \$2.3 billion. Detailed information by type of mineral commodity is provided in the following table:

Mineral Commodities	Value FY 2001 (million \$)	Revenue Generated FY 2001 (million \$)
Oil and Gas	1,741.1	263.2
Coal	529.5	63.9
Other Minerals	66.4	7.8
Total	2,337.0	334.9

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, process 4,500 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.

Report: Goal not met. One performance measure was met and one was not. In FY 2001, we processed 4,692 energy and mineral post lease actions on Indian lands (105% of planned) and completed 3,086 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands (88% of planned). Workload in support of our Indian Trust responsibilities is based on demand, and actual demand levels were fully met.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, the BLM processed 4,100 post-lease actions/accomplished 3,400 inspection actions on Indian Lands, which will serve as the baseline.
Data Source	<p>The number of post-lease actions processed is the aggregative total of the number of fluid mineral applications to permit drilling processed, the number of coal post-lease actions processed, the number of non-energy mineral post lease actions processed, the number of mining claim validity examinations processed, the number of reservoir lease adjustments processed, the number of fluid minerals post-lease actions, and the number of fluid minerals sundry notices processed.</p> <p>The number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken is the aggregative total of the number of fluid minerals inspection and enforcement actions, the number of reservoir drainage cases processed, the number of solid minerals inspections/product verification, and the number of surface management inspections.</p>
Data Limitations	Differentiating tribal workloads from Federal workloads requires field offices to use specific project codes (TRST). If the project codes are not used, accurate counts of Indian Trust minerals actions will not result. This has been a problem in the past, but we expect to resolve it by the end of FY 2002.
Necessary Actions	The BLM continues to monitor progress throughout the year to ensure proper data interpretation and entry, as well as to manage costs.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are seven Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 6 - Provide Economic and Technical Assistance. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Indian Minerals Pre-Lease Actions (all components) Completed	Number
Indian Fluid Minerals Application for Permit to Drill Issued	Number
Indian Fluid Minerals Sundry Notices Processed	Number
Indian Fluid Minerals Compliance Inspections Completed	Number
Indian Fluid Minerals Drainage Cases Processed	Number
Indian Solid Minerals/Other Minerals Post Lease Actions Processed	Number
Indian Solid Minerals/Other Minerals Compliance Inspections/PV Completed	Number



Underground lead mining near Viburnum, Missouri, in the Mark Twain National Forest..

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.03: By FY 2005, BLM will at least triple the FY 2000 level of technical assistance provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and federally recognized Native American Tribes in the acquisition and management of land tenure data needed to facilitate the growth of trust income through increased efficiency of the Tribal land tenure infrastructure.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, complete 3,600 miles of field cadastral survey/3,400 miles of approved (office) survey on Indian Lands, establish and maintain three Land Information Infrastructure Project Offices in partnership with tribes, and provide Internet accessibility to an additional 5% (over the FY 2002 baseline) of the townships with Indian trust land.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Miles of field cadastral survey done for BIA/tribes	853	1,421	--	1,997	3,000	3,600
Miles of approved cadastral survey done for BIA/tribes	926	1,361	--	1,256	2,500	3,400
Number of Land Information Infrastructure Project Offices	--	1	--	1	2	3
Percent of Indian Trust townships with boundaries and geographic coordinates posted on the Internet	--	--	--	--	Establish baseline	Baseline +5%

Goal Description: The demand for cadastre (an official register of the quantity, value, extent, and ownership of real estate) data is significant and will continue to increase as we enter the information age. Decision makers and tribal members will demand not only more data, but also data that is consistent across government organizations and private industry. Tribal governments recognize the importance of digital information to protect and manage trust assets. Cadastral Survey Project Offices for surveys of Indian Trust Lands were established in the early 1980s; with the first of these project offices was established for the Navajo Nation. Project Offices involve the stationing of a BLM cadastral surveyor on or near the Indian lands needing surveys for a set period of time, usually for a three- to five-year period. Very few tribes have land surveyors as tribal surveyors; however,

many do have or are building substantial GIS capabilities. A modern land tenure GIS enables tribal managers to grasp the complex issues of land tenure, resource management, and urban and economic development in a format that is easy to interpret and update and that is dynamic in responding to users' needs. The transformation of existing Cadastral Survey Project Offices into Land Information Infrastructure Offices will build on the existing cadastre infrastructures developed by the BIA, the BLM, and local governments.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: New Measure established in FY 2002.

Report: Not applicable.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The FY 2000 data reported in the Public Land Statistics will be used as the baseline. There were 1,421 miles of field survey and 1,361 miles of approved office survey accomplished on Indian trust lands in FY 2000.
Data Source	BLM field offices will enter data into the Management Information System. Washington Office Program leads will conduct national reviews of reported accomplishments.
Data Limitations	Differentiating tribal workloads from Federal workloads requires field offices to use specific project codes (TRST). If the project codes are not used accurate counts of Indian Trust cadastral survey workload will not result. This has been a problem, but we expect to resolve it by the end of FY 2002.
Necessary Actions	The BLM continues to monitor progress throughout the year to ensure proper data interpretation and entry, as well as to manage costs. Establish the baseline for the number/percentage of townships with Indian trust lands that have geographic coordinates in digital format and are posted on the Internet.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are four Workload Measures that we code labor and operations cost to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 6 - Provide Economic and Technical Assistance. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Cadastral Field Survey Completed (TRST)	Miles
Cadastral Approved Survey Completed (TRST)	Miles
Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) Collected (TRST)	Townships
Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) Updated (TRST)	Townships

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: PROVIDE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-Term Goal 01.06.04: By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposals and land conveyances outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska and 200,000 acres of projected land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Projected acres of Federal land disposals and conveyances completed in Alaska	--	580,000	600,000	719,000	600,000	600,000
Projected acres of public land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska	--	95,127	250,000	246,280	200,000	200,000

Goal Description: We are required by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and the Alaska Statehood Act to transfer a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands within Alaska to other ownerships. By the end of FY 2001, we had completed 38.2 million acres of title transfers to Alaska Native Corporations and 90.4 million acres of title transfers to the State of Alaska. Transfer of the remaining entitlements continues to occur annually. This goal recognizes the significant contribution we make to states and local communities through the disposal and conveyance of lands for community expansion, open space, scientific purposes, environmental values, wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species protection, recreational activities, educational purposes, historic preservation, economic development, and other purposes. Federal land disposals outside Alaska are currently averaging approximately 200,000 acres per year.

One of our most innovative land conveyance authorities is the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, enacted in October 1998, which authorizes us to sell

public land tracts that are interspersed with or adjacent to private land in the Las Vegas Valley (the fastest-growing urban area in the United States). The revenues generated from these land sales enable the BLM and other government entities to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, and to build or maintain trails, day-use areas, campgrounds, or other facilities to benefit public land visitors.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska and 250,000 acres of projected land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Report: The BLM did not meet the second performance measure, falling just below the target. In FY 2001, we completed 719,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska and 246,280 acres of projected land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, BLM completed 95,000 acres of land disposals outside of Alaska and 580,000 acres of land conveyances in Alaska. It is anticipated that we will average at least 200,000 acres per year outside Alaska and 600,000 acres per year in Alaska for land disposals and conveyances. While this was initially expressed as a percent of demand met in the Long-Term Goal outside Alaska and as a total cumulative acreage figure in Alaska in the Long-Term Goal, it is more appropriately measured in acres disposed of or conveyed each year.
Data Source	Field and State Offices report case information in the new automated Land and Resources 2000 system (LR 2000). Using LR 2000 and year-end reports, Headquarters calculates goal accomplishment.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The BLM is working on developing the interface between LR 2000 and MIS. Random sampling of case recordation is used to test data quality.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are five Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 6 - Provide Economic and Technical Assistance. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases and Patents Processed	Number
Land Disposals Completed	Acres
Alaska Native Allotments Conveyed	Number
Alaska State Conveyances Patented	Acres
Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances Patented	Acres

2.7 GPRA Program Activity: Understand the Condition of the Public Lands

DESCRIPTION

During the past two decades, demands on public land resources have grown at a rate that outpaces our ability to resolve existing land use conflicts and anticipate future demands accurately. Several major issues have emerged since the first round of Bureau land use plans and associated Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) were completed, such as the listing of many species under the Endangered Species Act, rapid population growth in the West, and new laws that require other Federal and state agencies to participate in activities occurring on Federal lands. As a result, we have found that many of our land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents are out of date and no longer reflect current natural resource or socio-economic conditions. We have developed land health standards that have been incorporated into our land use plans; these provide the basis for defining healthy lands when applied to specific terrain. Under the provisions of our operating procedures, all future

management actions must conform with land health standards.

We are also conducting systematic assessments at several scales to determine if land health standards and fundamentals are being achieved. At the local level, assessments are being done routinely in conjunction with grazing permit renewal decisions (see long-term goal 01.02.02). We are developing an assessment strategy that will use available information to portray, at the national level, patterns of risk at the landscape scale.

FY 2002 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

02.01.01: In FY 2003, assess the condition of public lands in 29 priority sub-basins.

02.01.02: In FY 2003, develop a cumulative total of 19 new land use plans, amend a cumulative total of 169 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies, maintain 100% of "time-sensitive" land use plans on their approved schedule, and maintain a minimum of 75% of non-"time-sensitive" land use plans on schedule.



Volunteer works on erosion prevention near McGowen Creek in Oregon.

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 7:
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #7 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #7 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #7 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	94,600	12.6	775,632	94,900	12.5	812,940	110,100	13.5
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	34,000	32.7	105,165	34,400	32.7	105,633	35,200	33.5
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	0	0	678,421	0	0	653,745	0	0
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	0	0	13,076	0	0	10,976	0	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0	9,978	0	0
Service Charges	7,484	0	0	8,000	0	0	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	128,600	6.0	1,872,597	129,300	6.9	1,833,322	145,300	8.0

GPRA Activity #7 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	90,900	94,500	110,200	128,600	129,300	145,300

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts



Mariposa Lily (Calochortus macrocorpus), which is found in the Pine Spring Basin area near Burns, Oregon.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Long-Term Goal 02.01.01: By 2005, assess the condition of the public lands in 50 priority sub-basins (cumulative number).

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, assess the condition of public lands in 29 priority sub-basins (cumulative number).

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of priority sub-basin assessments completed (cumulative)	--	--	10	5	17	29

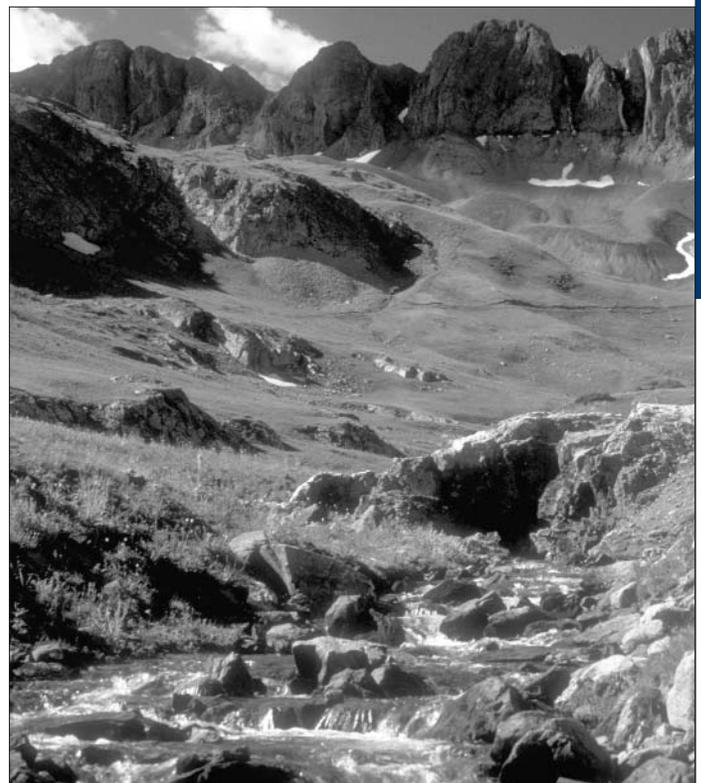
Goal Description: We put a comprehensive resource assessment strategy in place in FY 2001. This strategy integrates assessment needs over multiple scales (coarse, intermediate, and fine). One of the purposes of coarse-scale assessments is to help identify priority sub-basins, which are then used to focus our restoration activities. The sub-basin is a medium-sized unit within the widely accepted U.S. Geological Survey hierarchy of watersheds. There are 735 sub-basins in the 11 western states and Alaska. Of these, 45 sub-basins have at least 75% public land, 110 sub-basins have at least 50% public land, and 225 have at least 25% public land. Intermediate-level assessments are used to establish a baseline condition from which to measure change over time in response to restoration actions. The goal of 50 sub-basins assessed by FY 2005 reflects an estimate of the number of priority sub-basins that can be assessed for baseline conditions or reassessed to determine change from baseline. Realistic projections that we can accomplish are 10 to 12 priority sub-basin condition assessments per year.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, assess the condition of public lands in 10 priority sub-basins.

Report: We did not meet the performance measure in this goal. In FY 2001, we assessed the condition of

public lands in 5 priority sub-basins as a pilot test of the new comprehensive resource assessment strategy. The initial Long-Term Goal to assess the condition of the public lands in 150 priority sub-basins was determined to be unattainable given the results of the first applications of the comprehensive resource assessment strategy. The Long-Term Goal has now been adjusted to 50.



Lake Fork of the Gunnison River at the trailhead to Sloans Lake in American Basin, Colorado.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	This is a new goal for FY 2001 and the baseline was zero.
Data Source	State offices enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	State Offices report in accordance with guidance for identifying priority sub-basins. Field reports will be submitted to the Washington Office Lead.
Necessary Actions	The Planning staff will evaluate data quality and verification.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are 19 Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 7 - Understand the Condition of the Public Lands. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Interpretation and Environmental Education Activities Provided	None
Water Resources Inventoried	Number
Soil Resources Inventoried	Acres
Watershed Assessments Completed	Acres
Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) Completed	Acres
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Inventoried	Acres
Noxious Weeds/Invasive Species Inventoried	Acres
Forest and Woodland Vegetation Inventoried	Acres
Wetland and Lakes Inventoried	Acres
Stream and Riparian Inventoried	Miles
Sub-basin and Regional Assessments Completed	Acres
Wildlife and Plant Habitat Inventoried	Acres
Air Resource/Climatological Monitoring Completed	Number
Grazing Allotments Monitored	Number
Lake and Wetlands Monitored	Acres
Streams and Riparian Areas Monitored	Miles
Terrestrial Habitats Monitored	Acres
Species Populations Monitored	Number
Water Resources Monitored	Number

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: UNDERSTAND THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

Long-Term Goal 02.01.02: By FY 2005, prepare a cumulative total of 29 new land use plans and complete approximately 250 amendments for existing land use plans to reflect new information or management strategies. (Note: Long-Term Goal changed to reflect addition of both EIS and EA-level land use plan amendments. Many land use plans may be amended multiple times for changes in OHV designation, endangered species listing, fire management, etc.) By FY 2002, evaluate 100% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, prepare a cumulative total of 19 new land use plans, complete a cumulative total of 169 existing land use plan amendments to reflect new information or management strategies, maintain 100% of "time-sensitive" land use plan actions on their approved schedule, and maintain a minimum of 75% of non-"time-sensitive" land use plan actions on schedule.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Cumulative percent of existing land use plans evaluated	8%	18.5%	50%	54%	100%	N/A
(Cumulative number)	(13)	(30)	(81)	(89)	(162)	N/A
Annual number of new land use plans prepared	--	3	3	1	7	8
Cumulative Totals from FY 2000		(3)	(6)	(4)	(11)	(19)
Annual number of land use plan amendment actions completed*	--	33	84	33	52	51
Cumulative Totals from FY 2000		(33)	(117)	(66)	(118)	(169)
Percent of "time-sensitive" land use plans on schedule	--	--	--	--	100%	100%
Percent of non-"time-sensitive" land use plans on schedule	--	--	--	--	75%	75%

* Totals shown include both EIS- and EA-level plan amendments.

Goal Description: Land use plans provide the basis for nearly all decisions affecting the public lands. There are currently 162 land use plans on the public lands. The focus of this goal is to determine the adequacy of our existing planning/NEPA base with respect to new information about demands on public land resources. Land use planning efforts will evaluate the opportunities for improving land conditions identified in sub-basin assessments and emphasize collaborative actions with others. Updating NEPA and planning documents will reduce the risks of litigation and ensure that we have a greater degree of success in meeting our pro-

gram goals. Once areas needing additional planning work have been identified, we will initiate amendments/revisions to address deficiencies.

Our planning workload is focused on emerging national issues such as energy development, urban growth, early resolution and/or avoidance of litigation, wildfire prevention and suppression, and collaborative planning efforts with local communities, states, and tribal governments. We are also placing emphasis on completing planning efforts for areas designated by Congressional or Administrative actions, such as National Monuments,

National Conservation Areas, and Wilderness Areas. We have identified 22 land use planning actions as “time-sensitive” in these key focus areas in FY 2002. Also, we have approximately 60 non-“time-sensitive” planning actions that will be in progress in FY 2002.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, evaluate 50 percent of BLM’s existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents, develop 3 new land use plans, and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information or management strategies.

Report: We did not meet all of the performance measures in this goal. Two performance measures were met, while one was not. In FY 2001, we evaluated 54 percent of BLM’s existing land use plans, developed one new land use plan, and amended 16 land use plans to reflect new information or management strategies.

To keep key land use planning efforts on schedule, we have added new performance measures to keep track of the percentage of plans, both “time-sensitive” and non-“time-sensitive,” that are maintained on schedule. We have also included accomplishments for both EIS and EA level amendments.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, 18.5% of BLM’s Land Use Plans had been evaluated. Three new Land Use Plans were developed and 33 Land Use Plans had amendments completed. This represents the baseline. In FY 2002, BLM identified 22 land use plans as “time-sensitive.” This number will be dynamic; as land use plans are completed, the number of planning efforts identified “time-sensitive” will change.
Data Source	The number of land use plans are the data source. State offices will enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The Planning staff will evaluate its performance measures, including data quality and verification.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are nine Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 7 - Understand the Condition of the Public Lands. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Land Use Plan Evaluations Completed	Number
Land Use Plan Preparation Plan Document Completed	Number
Land Use Plan Scoping Report/Planning Criteria Completed	Number
Draft Land Use Plan/Draft EIS Completed	Number
Proposed Land Use Plan/Final EIS Completed	Number
Final Land Use Plan/Record of Decision Completed	Number
Draft EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment Completed	Number
Final EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment/Record of Decision Completed	Number
EA Level Land Use Plan Amendment Completed	Number

2.8 GPRA Program Activity: Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

DESCRIPTION

We are well positioned to make significant national contributions to (1) clean water and healthy watersheds, (2) biological diversity, and (3) the protection of critical habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. We manage far more land in Clean Water Act Category 1 (impaired) watersheds than any other Interior agency. Public lands (where BLM ownership is greater than or equal to 15 percent) play a critical role in more than one-third of all Category 1 watersheds in the West. Many of the lands now under our management were degraded by the end of the 19th century because of unsustainable livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and mining practices. While important strides were made in the 20th century in developing and applying more sustainable management practices, resource conditions are still unsatisfactory in some areas.

Our restoration strategy depends upon prioritizing sub-basins. Priority sub-basins will be identified by using resource assessments and giving consideration to:

- sub-basins identified under the Clean Water Act as Category I impaired, as well as other sub-basins with significant water quality restoration opportunities on the public lands;
- sub-basins that need restoration to conserve multiple species of plants and animals, with priority given to those supporting special status species;
- sub-basins where resource conditions endanger public health or safety;
- sub-basins that need restoration to achieve rangeland or forest health, especially those areas threatened by significant weed invasion; and

- sub-basins containing wild horse and burro herd management areas that are not at appropriate management levels.

FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

02.02.01: In FY 2003, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in a cumulative total of 94 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 9%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; annually remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 60 orphan wells.

02.02.02: In FY 2003, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in a cumulative total of 343 watersheds (approximately 34%) within priority sub-basins.

02.02.03: In FY 2003, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in a cumulative total of 264 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 26%); annually treat 450,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and annually treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

02.02.04: In FY 2003, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 125 (approximately 43%) of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 200 (approximately 16%) of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."

**Budget Tables for GPRA Activity 8:
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems**

Appropriation Account	FY 2001 Enacted			FY 2002 Enacted			FY 2003 Budget Request		
	Total	GPRA Act. #8 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #8 (\$000)	%	Total	GPRA Act. #8 (\$000)	%
Management of Lands/Resources	752,745	78,700	10.4	775,632	86,100	11.1	812,940	71,000	8.7
Oregon/California Grant Lands	104,038	16,000	15.4	105,165	16,000	15.2	105,633	16,500	15.6
Wildland Fire Management*	977,099	116,000	11.9	678,421	85,600	12.6	653,745	93,000	14.2
Land Acquisition	56,545	0	0	49,920	0	0	44,686	0	0
Construction	16,823	4,000	23.8	13,076	6,100	46.6	10,976	4,000	36.4
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	199,560	0	0	210,000	0	0	165,000	0	0
Central Hazardous Materials Fund*	9,978	5,000	50.1	9,978	5,000	50.1	9,978	5,000	50.1
Service Charges	7,484	6,800	90.9	8,000	7,300	91.2	7,900	7,100	90
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0	12,405	0	0
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	100.0	10,000	10,000	100.0	10,000	10,000	100.0
Appropriations Total	2,146,677	236,500	11.0	1,872,597	216,200	11.5	1,833,322	206,600	10.9

GPRA Activity #8 Budget History	FY 1998 Enacted (\$000)	FY 1999 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2000 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2001 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2002 Enacted (\$000)	FY 2003 Budget Request (\$000)
	121,900	124,200	186,700	236,500	216,200	206,600

* Multi-Bureau funding accounts



Pelicans on Holter Lake, Montana.

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.01: By FY 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in a cumulative total of 94 watersheds within priority sub-basins (approximately 9%) that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; annually remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 60 orphan wells.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of watersheds in priority sub-basins with water quality prescriptions implemented	New Measure	New Measure	10	50	14	30
(cumulative number) (cumulative percent)	--	--	10 1%	50 5%	64 6%	94 9%
Number of abandoned mine land sites in remediation process	45	68	60	47	60	60
Number of orphan wells plugged or sites reclaimed	9	35	15	47	60	60

Goal Description: We work collaboratively with states, tribes, local governments, and interested stakeholders to implement the Clean Water Action Plan. Priority sub-basins are (a) Category 1 impaired sub-basins identified under the Clean Water Action Plan; (b) sub-basins that need restoration to conserve multiple species of plants and animals; (c) sub-basins where resource conditions endanger health or safety, especially those containing abandoned mines or orphan wells that contribute to water quality problems; (d) sub-basins that need to achieve land health standards, especially those threatened by significant weed invasion; and (e) sub-basins containing wild horse and burro areas that are not at appropriate management levels.

We are committed to plugging and reclaiming orphan wells and sites in priority sub-basins. Best Management Practices and complementary management measures will be applied as needed to meet State Water Quality Standards. Improved watershed condition should result in improved habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 10 watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 15 orphan wells.

Report: Goal not met. Two performance measures were exceeded, while one performance measure was not met. In FY 2001, we implemented water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards (500% of planned); remediated 47 abandoned mines (78% of planned); and plugged/reclaimed 47 orphan wells (313% of planned). The annual targets for plugging and reclaiming orphan wells have been amended for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 1999, 45 abandoned mine land sites were remediated and 9 orphan wells were plugged. Tracking watersheds with water quality improvements implemented began in FY 2001. The baseline is zero.
Data Source	State/Federal partners maintain the database on water quality prescriptions. Field offices report the data in the MIS. For abandoned mine lands and orphan wells, BLM offices enter data into the Abandoned Mine Land Information System (AMLIS) which contains data about the abandoned mine sites to be cleaned up, or in the Automated Fluids Management System (AFMSS), which contains data about orphan wells.
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	The BLM will conduct data quality reviews and spot checks on a quarterly basis to ensure that the definitions are interpreted consistently across the field.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There is one Workload Measure that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relates to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of this measure are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). The cost rolls-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 8 - Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Abandoned Mine Land Projects with Restored Water Quality Completed	Number



Drilling the Meadow Creek stock water well (Burley Field Office, Upper Snake River District, Idaho).

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.02: By 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in a cumulative total of 343 watersheds (approximately 34%) within priority sub-basins.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Annual number of watersheds within priority sub-basins achieving an upward trend in riparian/wetland condition	--	--	100	143	100	100
(cumulative number)			(100)	(143)	(243)	(343)
(cumulative percent)			10%	14%	24%	34%

Goal Description: Approximately 24 million acres of land are classified as riparian areas or wetlands. These areas support some of the most ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities on the public lands. We emphasize riparian and wetland areas as a major component of successful watershed restoration. On-the-ground restoration projects are key to ensuring that proper functioning condition is attained and maintained and to providing sustained habitat for a multitude of plant and animal species. We participate with the USDA Forest Service to support an on-going team of experts who work with local officials to plan and implement strategies and actions aimed at restoring riparian areas and wetlands to proper functioning condition.

This measure tracks resource condition on a watershed basis; previously, we tracked restored or improved riparian-wetland areas by miles or acres improved. While restoration accomplishments are already occurring, our ability to track progress on a watershed basis is currently under development. We are working towards establishing watershed progress reporting, but the following activities must be completed before nationwide

tracking on a watershed basis can occur: (1) completion of watershed boundary delineation at the 5th-level hydrological unit boundary for every state (only two states are completed); (2) development of spatial location data for riparian condition assessment on site stream reaches; (3) assignment of trend classification (up, down, or not apparent) for all "functional at-risk" category assessment sites; and (4) identification of priority sub-basins in cooperation with states, tribes, other Federal agencies, and stakeholders.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 100 watersheds within priority sub-basins.

Report: Goal met. The one performance measure was exceeded. In FY 2001, we achieved proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 143 watersheds within priority sub-basins (143% of planned).

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	The BLM didn't begin tracking the number of watersheds within priority sub-basins that have an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas until FY 2001. The baseline is zero.
Data Source	Proper functioning condition (PFC) is a well-defined evaluation used by both the BLM and the USDA Forest Service. PFC is an evaluation of hydrologic function that does not necessarily correlate with stream or riparian habitat condition. Field offices enter the data into the MIS
Data Limitations	No data limitations.
Necessary Actions	Additional reviews are built into the training and inventory process, and quarterly monitoring will take place.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are four Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 8 - Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Lake and Wetland Treatments Applied	Acres
Stream and Riparian Area Treatments Applied	Miles
Lake, Wetland, Stream, and Riparian Projects Constructed	Number
Lake, Wetland, Stream, and Riparian Projects Maintained	Number



Riparian area in the Boise Foothills (Lower Snake River District, Idaho).

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.03: By 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in a cumulative total of 264 (approximately 26%) of the watersheds within priority sub-basins; annually treat 450,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and annually treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Number of watersheds within priority sub-basins achieving an upward trend in upland condition (cumulative number) (cumulative percent)	--	--	50	84	80	100
			50 5%	84 8%	164 16%	264 26%
Number of acres of wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments*	254,000	165,900	390,000	448,729	394,000	450,000
Acres treated to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants	120,000	290,000	235,000	251,943	245,000	245,000

* This relates to Performance Goal 01.04.05. The acres of fire fuels treatment identified above include wildland-urban interface treatments as well as treatments outside wildland-urban interface areas.

Goal Description: The health of uplands can be improved by reducing the spread of weeds and reintroducing fire into specific landscapes, specifically those in heavier fuel models. The number of acres treated by prescribed fire and other fuel modification projects will focus more on fuels reduction in high-risk wildland-urban interface areas. Approximately 30% of the acres treated for hazardous fuel reduction will occur in the wildland-urban interface in FY 2002.

On-going inventory efforts have shown that, on average, an additional 2,300 acres per day are infested by noxious invasive weeds on BLM-managed lands, causing permanent land degradation to hundreds of public land watersheds. This goal entails limiting the geographic expansion of invasive plants by locating new infestations and eradicating them through mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments. This goal also includes

mapping sites for possible follow-up treatment. Application of the fundamentals of rangeland health; implementation of the rangeland standards and guidelines; forest restoration and management treatments; wild horse removals; and fish, wildlife and special status species habitat improvements will also contribute to the upland restoration goal of having 80 watersheds with an upward trend in condition.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 390,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 235,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Report: Goal met. All three performance measures were exceeded. In FY 2001, we achieved an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 84 watersheds within priority sub-basins (168% of planned); treated 448,729 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire,

and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes (115% of planned); and treated 251,943 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants (107% of planned).

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	Baseline for number of watersheds with an upward trend condition was zero. Baseline for acres of hazardous fuels treated was 254,000 acres. Baseline for treatment of noxious weeds was 120,000 acres. All baselines were set in FY 1999.
Data Source	Prescribed Fire: At the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), all Interior agencies and the USDA Forest Service provide information about fires and their status, movement, and causes as a means of managing and controlling fires. This information is also entered into the Department's Wildland Fire Reporting System, which contains records of prescribed treatments. Weed Management: Pesticide Use Plans and Project Plans record the treatment sites, acres, and treatment method. Field offices enter this data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	Since this is a new measure, the field may not yet interpret data standards consistently.
Necessary Actions	Additional reviews are built into the training and inventory process and quarterly monitoring will take place. As part of the funding received by the BLM for its fire program, additional monitoring of program progress and accomplishment reporting will occur.



Prescribed brush burning during the 2000 fire season (Lower Snake River District, Idaho).

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are 13 Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 8 - Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Applied	Acres
Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects Constructed	Number
Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects Maintained	Number
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Monitored	Acres
Forest and Woodland Restoration Treatments Applied	Acres
Rangeland Health Evaluations Completed	Number
Weed Treatments Applied	Acres
Weed Treatments Evaluated	Acres
Fire Rehabilitation Treatments Applied	Acres
Fuel Management Treatments Applied Outside the Wildland Urban Interface Completed	Acres
Fuel Management Treatments Applied Within the Wildland Urban Interface Completed	Acres
Fuel Management Treatments Monitored	Acres
Fire Rehabilitation Treatments Monitored	Acres



Field analyzing for volatile organic vapors with a photo ion detector (Cottonwood Field Office, Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater District, Idaho).

GPRA PROGRAM ACTIVITY: RESTORE AT-RISK RESOURCES AND MAINTAIN FUNCTIONING SYSTEMS

Long-Term Goal 02.02.04: By FY 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."

FY 2003 Annual Performance Goal: In FY 2003, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 125 (approximately 43%) of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 200 (approximately 16%) of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."

Performance Measure	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Actual	FY 01 Planned	FY 01 Actual	FY 02 Planned	FY 03 Proposed
Annual number of the plant and animal resident populations listed or proposed for listing under ESA with a stable or increasing trend	--	--	50	80	20	25
(cumulative percent)	--	--	17 1/2%	28%	35%	43 1/2%
(cumulative number)	--	--	50	80	100	125
Annual number of the plant and animal resident populations identified as "sensitive" by BLM with a stable or increasing trend	--	--	100	122	28	50
(cumulative percent)	--	--	8%	10%	12 1/2%	16 1/2%
(cumulative number)	--	--	100	122	150	200

Goal Description: We work with external partners and other Federal and state agencies to develop conservation strategies and recovery plans that support the continued existence and viability of plant and animal resident populations listed, or proposed for listing, under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), as well as species identified as "sensitive." The occurrence of stable or upward trends for listed, proposed, or sensitive species serves as a primary indicator of ecosystem restoration and land management success. We will work with other Federal agencies to develop baseline information, establish conservation strategies and treatments, and identify

monitoring schedules for federally listed or proposed species and sensitive species.

FY 2001 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Goal: In FY 2001, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 50 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive" (numbers are cumulative).

Report: Goal met. Both performance measures were exceeded. In FY 2001, we achieved a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 80 of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to

the Endangered Species Act (160% of planned). We also achieved a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 122 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive" (122% of planned).

Performance Data Details:

Baseline	In FY 2000, there were 236 plant and animal species listed as threatened or endangered, 50 plant and animal species proposed for listing under ESA, and over 1,200 "sensitive" plant and animal species on BLM-managed lands.
Data Source	Proposed, listed, and sensitive species monitored will be tracked in the MIS. Data verification will be through FWS assessment of recovery efforts, both on BLM lands and on adjoining lands. Field offices will enter the data into the MIS.
Data Limitations	This is a new measure, so data standards have not been tested. Interpretations of what constitutes a "population" vary and are likely to cause inconsistencies in reporting.
Necessary Actions	On a quarterly basis, the BLM will monitor reporting to verify consistencies.

Workload (Output) Data Details:

There are two Workload Measures that we code labor and operations costs to that directly relate to this Long-Term Goal. Data related to the costs and outputs of each of these measures are entered into and maintained in our Management Information System (MIS). These costs roll-up to the costs illustrated on the Budget Table for GPRA Program Activity 8 - Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems. Detailed information regarding actual and planned workload accomplishments is provided in our FY 2003 Budget Justifications.

Workload Measure	Output Measured
Special Status Species Recovery and Conservation Actions Performed	Number
T&E Species Recovery Plans Completed	Number



Whooping cranes, like this one found in Idaho's Upper Snake River District, are a federally listed endangered species.

2.9 Management Strategies for Improving Organizational Effectiveness

DESCRIPTION

Accomplishing our mission requires strong internal business and support service functions. Our workforce is composed of about 9,500 permanent, temporary, seasonal, and other employees in over 180 offices distributed across the country. To be successful, we must have strong leadership, encourage teamwork, promote learning, and foster mutual respect among our employees and the public. We must also ensure that our employees have the tools and skills needed to effectively complete required tasks.

We employ a balanced scorecard approach to strategic planning, budgeting, and performance measurement. This approach is based on the interaction between programs, financial management, customer service, and employee learning and growth.

Specific goals for measuring our organizational effectiveness are included in the Department's Annual Performance Plan. The Department's Plan also tracks progress in management reform efforts, some of which are outlined below as "strategies to improve organizational effectiveness." These strategies are generally means-related, focusing on how we can collaborate with others, improve our business practices, and manage our human resources.

Funds for accomplishing the goals in this section are derived from benefitting mission program activities and other funding sources.

STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

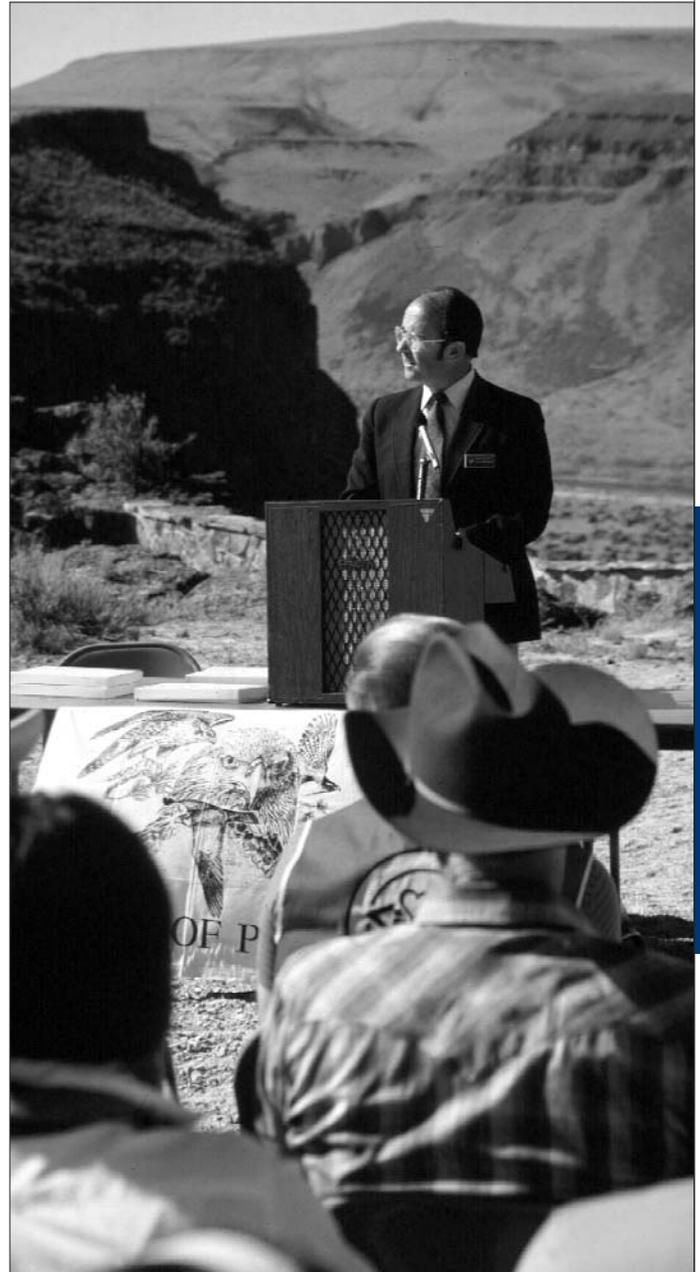
Strategies focus on the "means" rather than on specific outcomes. They play a contributing role in accomplishing our mission and achieving results in all of the previous GPRA Program Activities presented in Section 2. To enhance the effectiveness of our organization and improve business practices, we are striving to:

- Provide cost-effective and quality customer service. We are systematically collecting and assessing customer and stakeholder data on broad agency priorities, user satisfaction with specific services, and employee feedback. By using customer feedback instruments such as comment cards, focus groups, and surveys, our employees receive input on performance issues that require attention at all levels of the organization. This iterative learning process helps us eliminate any barriers to providing quality customer service and enables us to achieve a high level of internal satisfaction.
- Leverage appropriated funding with third-party in-kind contributions of materials, goods, labor, and services to help manage the public lands. We are maintaining and expanding our partnerships with businesses, state and local governments, schools, and others to complete special projects. These arrangements are known as Challenge Cost-Share projects.
- Provide managers and staff with mission-critical business information, including financial, performance, customer satisfaction, workforce, and employee survey data. Our Management Information System (MIS) distributes information from a variety of sources over the Internet, including performance indicators, financial statements, and program-related data such as recreation or facility records. Data can be retrieved and compared by local offices, which enhances managers' ability to use this important information for decision making.
- Recover appropriate costs of providing services. Managing public lands for commercial and other uses such as recreation has an associated cost to the government. We measure the full costs associated with right-of-way processing, wild horse and burro adoptions, mineral interest conveyances, recordable disclaimers of interests, leases, restoration of damaged lands, slash disposal, copy fees, road maintenance, mining claim recordation, mining law administration, special recreation fees, recreation fee collections, recreation fee demonstration areas, communication sites, and miscellaneous fees. This enables us to

recover appropriate costs from service beneficiaries who otherwise would be subsidized by all taxpayers.

- Integrate outsourcing of commercial activities (FAIR Act Inventory), workforce planning, and human resources management into strategic planning and business practices. As part of workforce planning, our supervisors, managers, team leaders, and employees are identifying critical occupational skills needed to supplement our workforce, which encompasses 140 different job series. Core competencies will be defined to provide a foundation for human resource management based on key measurable knowledge, skills, and abilities. Competency criteria will assist in workforce development, recruitment, selection, and retention.
- Increase the representation of minorities and women within planned and designated occupational series. We maintain a strong program of outreach, coordination, and cooperative initiatives with institutions of higher education under the umbrellas of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities. We are also training prospective employees and complementing workforce planning by using the cooperative work/study authority under the Student Career Experience Program.
- Conduct workforce planning and employment program assessments on an annual basis, considering factors such as the representation of minorities, women, and persons with disabilities by geographic area of assignment, by program assignment, and by grade level, making adjustments as necessary. We seek to hire the most qualified applicants from lists of diversified candidates. In accordance with standards established for management, we are including workforce diversification accomplishments in the performance goals and evaluations of managers and supervisors.
- Use an integrated information technology architecture ("the BLM Architecture") for information resources management to meet our mission needs. The BLM Architecture provides a strategic information asset

base that defines the information requirements needed to conduct our business processes. It identifies the information technologies needed to support business operations, as well as transitional processes needed to implement new technologies in response to changing business needs.



BLM District Manager at the dedication ceremony for the Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (Owyhee Field Office, Lower Snake River District, Idaho).

Section 3 - Additional GPRA Information

3.1 Customer Service

We are committed to providing cost-efficient, quality customer service; determining existing levels of customer satisfaction; and seeking ways to improve the products and services we provide. Using customer feedback instruments such as comment cards, focus groups, and surveys, our employees receive input on those areas requiring attention at all levels of the organization. Customer survey data is used to shape strategic planning and process improvements. Priorities are established using feedback from customers and stakeholders. Based on this input, we then develop action plans to revamp service standards if needed.

We collect and assess customer/stakeholder data and information in the following areas:

1. Strategic: Broad agency priorities, input on development of mission and goals, and feedback on which measures mean the most to the public;
2. Process: Satisfaction with specific business processes to assess effectiveness;
3. Local: Periodic systematic data gathering from our customers and stakeholders at the local level to gain immediate and specific feedback; and
4. Employee: Assessment of barriers to providing "best in business" customer service and a high level of internal satisfaction.

We have established three customer service-oriented goals in our Annual Performance Plan. These tie customer service to our Strategic Plan and measure progress toward the goals. Measuring customer feedback provides us with direction for improvement and also serves to measure customer outcomes.

LIST OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION-RELATED PERFORMANCE GOALS

01.01.02: In FY 2003, 93% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 72% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.

01.02.07: In FY 2003, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.

01.03.04: In FY 2003, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 2% over the baseline established in FY 2002.

3.2 Crosscutting Issues

We are working with other Department of the Interior bureaus on specific crosscutting goals. The Department has specified these goals and the role of each bureau in the Department Overview of the Bureaus FY 2003 Annual Performance Plans. The table below summarizes many of these efforts that are part of accomplishing our objectives and performance measures.

Note:

BIA = Bureau of Indian Affairs
 BOR = Bureau of Reclamation
 COE = Corps of Engineers
 DOE = Department of Energy
 DOI = Department of the Interior
 DOT = Department of Transportation
 EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
 FWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 MMS = Minerals Management Service
 NMFS = Natural Marine and Fisheries Service
 NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service
 NPS = National Park Service
 USFS = USDA Forest Service
 USGS = U.S. Geological Survey

GPRA Program Activity	Activity	Partners
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation	Recreation fee collection	DOI bureaus
	Recreation.gov	DOI bureaus, USFS, COE, tribes
	Interagency Council on Interpretation	NPS, USFS, FWS, COE, NOAA, and National Association for Interpretation
Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	Energy and mineral permit process	MMS, state and local regulatory agencies, tribes
	ESA consultation for grazing permits	FWS, NMFS
Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage	National Monument and Conservation Area visitor surveys	FWS, NPS and USFS
	Wild Horse and Burro - Management - Research	USFS, tribes USGS
Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property	Maintaining facilities, bridges, & dams	DOI, COE, USFS, DOT
	Safe drinking water systems	EPA
	Law enforcement and tracking	USFS on contiguous lands
Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information	Data sharing	Many state and local governments
	National Integrated Lands System	Governmentwide
	GCDB data cadastral survey information	BIA, FWS, BOR, USFS COE, tribal governments, states, and counties
Provide Economic and Technical Assistance	The Interagency Minerals Steering Committee	BIA, MMS, and tribes
Understand the Condition of the Public Lands	Clean Water Action Plan	DOI and other resource agencies
Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	Threatened and endangered species	Federal, state, and local agencies; tribes
	Plugging of orphan wells	BOR, DOE, states
	Invasive species management & research	USGS, USFS, NRCS, universities

3.3 Management Issues

We have completed an assessment of our managerial, administrative, and financial controls in accordance with the standards, objectives, and guidelines prescribed by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The objectives of this assessment are to ensure that:

- programs achieve their intended results;
- resources are used consistent with agency mission;
- resources are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement;
- laws and regulations are followed; and,
- reliable and timely information is maintained, reported, and used for decision making.

In performing our assessment, we relied on the knowledge and experience that management has gained from the daily operation of our programs and systems of accounting and administrative controls. Our assessment is also based on information obtained from sources such as management control reviews, Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and General Accounting Office (GAO) audits, program evaluations/studies, audits of financial statements, and performance plans and reports. The scope of this assessment was broad enough to support the conclusions expressed in BLM's FY 2001 Annual Assurance Statement on Management Controls. Based on the assessment, the BLM Director concluded that the Bureau's managerial, administrative, and financial controls provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the FMFIA have been achieved.

Consistent with previous GAO and OIG's report recommendations, we have provided information to better explain the significance of our goals and measures, as well as providing baseline information to identify the scope and significance of our measures. We have also developed more precise and limited goals to provide a better measurement of performance for commercial uses, and throughout the plan, we have included further details on data validation and verification efforts.

We will also continue to address and track corrective actions for the following material weaknesses so that they can be resolved in a timely manner:

Timely De-obligation of Transactions: An OIG Auditors Report of our Financial Statements for FY 2000 found that we did not have effective policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions for undelivered orders were de-obligated (cleared) in a timely manner when completed or inactive. In FY 2000, BLM's National Business Center (NBC) corrected the undelivered orders year-end balance by de-obligating over \$16 million. An additional \$10 million was de-obligated in FY 2001. Processes are being put in place to require all employees who administer original order files to review obligations quarterly and complete timely de-obligation where needed. All issues of this pending Material Weakness have been addressed and closure was requested at the Management Control and Audit Follow-up Progress and Issue Resolution Meeting in November 2001.

Range Monitoring: In 1992, an internal assessment of our range monitoring processes found that not all high-priority allotments were being monitored consistently. While substantial improvements were made in FY 2000, we continued to monitor actions being taken to correct the material weaknesses identified in this program area. We have conducted evaluations in ten states to assess progress made in meeting the Congressional mandate for the grazing permit renewal process. Direction has been provided to update field office monitoring plans to conform to the indicators of rangeland health and to develop schedules for rangeland health evaluations. In FY 2001, we conducted follow-up program evaluations in Nevada, California, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.

We have developed regional Rangeland Health Standards and have issued a Rangeland Health Standards Handbook. The Handbook provides guidance on developing land health standards and identifying indicators of land health to monitor, as well as outlining a process to follow for evaluating whether or not on-going management practices are achieving land health standards. This Material Weakness is considered rectified and closure was requested at the Management Control and Audit Follow-up Progress and Issue Resolution Meeting in November 2001.

Wild Horse and Burro Management: Numerous actions have been accomplished to correct the material weaknesses in this program. First, we have conducted four internal program reviews since 1997. We established and chartered a Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board to provide state-of-the-art science and public input into recommendations on how Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) for our Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) will be met. We established a Long-Term Strategic Plan Goal (01.03.03) for reaching AMLs on HMAs in accordance with the 1989 Interior Board of Land Appeals Decision (109 IBLA 112). We implemented several related actions, including training/gelding older animals and establishing a policy of removing animals five years and younger and returning older, unadoptable horses to the range or a sanctuary. Additionally, a single-shot, one-year immuno-contraceptive vaccine was tested on mares in HMAs in Nevada during gathers in January and February of 1999 and January of 2000. Further, a short-term adoption promotional plan has been developed based on an Adoption Marketing Strategy Report. We have also improved the flow and management of animals from removal to adoption by reducing the numbers of animals in the adoption system pipeline, increasing marketing efforts, and tracking animals from gather to adoption. This Material Weakness is considered rectified and closure was requested at the Management Control and Audit Follow-up Progress and Issue Resolution Meeting in November 2001.

Land Exchanges: In 1996, the OIG issued an audit report critical of our land exchange activities in Nevada. In 2000, the GAO identified additional actions needed to strengthen our land exchange program. The National Land Exchange Evaluation and Assistance Team continues to conduct technical review and oversight for all land exchange feasibility reports and decision documents. This Team plans to conduct program evaluations in two of our State organizations this fiscal year. The Appraisal Manual was revised in 1999 to incorporate new requirements specific to improving the appraisal process for land exchanges. A joint BLM/U.S. Forest Service appraisal training course has been developed and was offered in 2000. Other collaborative efforts related to training and developing policy and guidance

continue with the U.S. Forest Service. In 2000, our Land Exchange Handbook was revised to incorporate new, revised, and clarified policy and guidance to ensure land exchanges are processed in accordance with laws and regulations and in a manner that protects the public interest. The actions remaining to rectify this material weakness have been completed.

Safety Management: In FY 1998, we conducted an evaluation of our Safety Management Program. The evaluation focused on (1) management of information and data, (2) budget outlook, (3) organizational and staffing trends, (4) training, and (5) supervisory accountability. As a result, deficiencies were identified in all areas of the review objectives. In FY 2000, we reviewed State Safety Programs in three BLM field organizations (Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon/Washington); we plan to review four additional State organizations in FY 2001. In FY 2000 we also issued Safety Professional/Collateral Duty Safety Officer Core Competency criteria and program guidelines. The Core Competency criteria identify the minimum competencies required for successful performance of all full- and part-time safety personnel. The guidance requires managers to provide appropriate training for the State Safety Managers and Collateral Duty Safety Officers. It also requires field organizations to establish a Safety Committee chaired by a senior management official and to designate a Safety and Health Coordinator for each Field Office and National Center. State and Field Offices have established Safety Committees that are chaired by top management officials. The only remaining action needed to close out this Material Weakness is to direct allocation of appropriate funding by States to effectively manage the Safety Program. This guidance will be included in the FY 2002 Annual Work Plan.

In addition to tracking the corrective actions associated with these material weaknesses, we continue to resolve recommendations made in OIG and GAO audits. Because of the BLM's multiple use mandate and the diversity of its programs and resource responsibilities, the BLM receives a number of OIG and GAO audits. In FY 2001, 8 OIG and 16 GAO audits or reviews involving the BLM were initiated. While not all audits involving the BLM contain recommendations for our agency, we

AUDITS AND GOAL LINKAGES

Audit Title	Scope and Subject	Goal Area
OIG - Processing of Mineral Patent Applications	Develop a time frame for completing the processing of all remaining grandfathered mineral patent applications	01.02
OIG - Supporting Documentation for Participants in the Stripper Well Program	Determine if effective oversight of well classification and production rates occurred	01.02
GAO - Charges to Mining Law Administration Program	Evaluate charges made to the Mining Law Administration program, with an emphasis on the labor area	01.02
OIG - User Charges for Mineral - Related Documents	Determine if BLM has implemented cost recovery actions previously recommended	01.02
OIG - User Charges for Mineral Patent Applications	Determine if BLM can recover costs for processing mineral patent applications and, if so, then implement	01.02
OIG - Inspection and Enforcement Program	Determine if BLM is in compliance with inspection provisions of the FOGMA and ensure that the inactive wells are properly classified and plugged.	01.02 02.02
OIG - Rangeland Improvement Project	In the Rangeland Improvement Program, determine if funds were used correctly and whether inspections were completed and reported	01.02
OIG - Right-of-Way Grants, BLM	Determine if BLM was processing applications efficiently and collecting fees and rents for ROWs	01.02
OIG - Land Exchanges and Acquisition, Utah	Determine if BLM complied with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies in appraising and valuing lands in Utah	01.06
OIG - The Adopt-A-Horse Program	Determine whether the Adopt-A-Horse Program complies with applicable laws and regulations	01.03
OIG - Cultural Resource Management	Determine whether BLM's museum collections are adequately managed	01.03
GAO - Superfund - Progress Made to Resolve Program Management	Determine whether Superfund money is being used where it can do the most good, and reduce significant threats to human health and the environment	01.04
GAO - Federal Wildfire Activities	Determine if firefighting resources are adequate	01.04
OIG - Onshore Geophysical Exploration Program	Determine if fees charged by BLM for exploration are adequate and whether BLM-managed lands are rehabilitated after exploration is completed	02.02
GAO - Hawthorne Army Depot - Land Management	Review Hawthorne Army Depot to see if it is being used for its intended purposes or should be returned to the BLM for management	02.01

value the information gained from these audits and reviews and work diligently toward implementing any recommendations resulting from them. During FY 2001, ten audits were closed. Many of the existing audits are linked to our performance goals, which allows managers to easily track progress. A summary of existing audits and their linkages to goals is presented in the preceding table.

3.4 Program Evaluations

As discussed in Section 3.3, Management Issues, we continue to address recommendations made by the GAO

and OIG and work to resolve material weaknesses. Internally, we have also identified program evaluations (including management control reviews) planned for FY 2002 and the next two years. Many of these program evaluations help managers determine if they are responding to the GAO and OIG audit findings and BLM and Departmental material weaknesses. Our methodology for conducting these evaluations includes surveys, management control reviews, self-assessments, and site visits (see the Program Evaluations and Linkages table below).

Program Evaluations and Goal Linkages

Program Evaluation	Scope	Goal Area
Rangeland Health Evaluations and Grazing Permits	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02 and 01.02
Rangeland Improvement	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02
Weeds Management	Surveys and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02
Recreation Fee Demonstration	Surveys and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.01
Bonding of Non-Energy Leasable Permits and Leases	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.02
Land Exchange	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.06
Land Appraisal	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.06
Safety Management	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.04
Rights-of-Way	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	01.02
Public Domain Forestry/Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery (FEHR) Fund	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02
Threatened and Endangered Species	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits to State and Field Organizations	02.02
General Management	Surveys, management control reviews, and site visits Statewide	Organizational Strategies

3.5 Capital Assets/Capital Programming

OMB Circular A-11 Part 3 requires agencies to prepare a capital asset plan and justification for certain major acquisitions. Each year the Department prepares a series of Capital Asset Plans and Justifications (Exhibit 300B) and the Departmental Overview contains the master list for those items. These plans are used to justify requests for funding major capital projects and to track progress toward meeting cost, scheduling, and performance goals.

Most of our 300B projects are associated with information systems being established or refined. Completing these systems will advance our program management

and organizational effectiveness as well as improving data quality and monitoring. The linkages between our 300B projects and goals are outlined in the table below.

3.6 Use of Non-Federal Parties in Preparing this Plan

No external parties were used to prepare this Performance Plan. This plan was prepared in conformance with Section 220.7 of OMB Circular A-11.

3.7 Waivers for Managerial Accountability and Flexibility

No waivers have been requested.

300B Projects and Goal Linkages

Project	Related Program Activity/Goal
National Integrated Land System	01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information
Wild Horse and Burro System	01.03.02 Manage Wild Horse and Burro Populations
Incident Qualification and Certification System	01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property
Legacy Re-Host 2002	01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information (Legacy Re-Host 2002 collects and reports information for all GPRA performance measures)
Management Information System	All Program Activities/Goals
Construction of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Facilities	01.01.02 Satisfy Recreation Users

Appendix I

FY 2001 Annual Performance Report At-a-Glance Table

01.01 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.01.01 In FY 2001, 81% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 10% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.</p>	<p>We maintained 84% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas in good or fair condition. The percentage of the physical facilities which are universally accessible in Special Recreation Management Areas was 3%.</p>	<p>Goal not met. One performance measure was met and one was not met.</p> <p>Performance for the condition of facilities in SRMAs in FY 2001 approached the same level attained in FY 2000 despite high visitor use and demand. FY 2002/2003 Annual Performance Targets could also be exceeded. Performance for the percentage of universally accessible facilities was estimated at 3% based on a sample evaluation of 250 facilities in Recreation Fee Demonstration Project areas. This figure will increase as we make corrections/retrofits of the deficiencies identified during these evaluations. Annual Performance Targets for FY 2002/2003 have been revised.</p>
<p>01.01.02 In FY 2001, 94% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 76% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.</p>	<p>The percentage of recreation users satisfied with the quality of their overall recreation experience was 90% based on a sample of 1,600 respondents across 25 recreation sites. The percentage of recreation users satisfied with BLMs interpretation and environmental education was 66%.</p>	<p>Goal not met. Two performance measures were not met. User satisfaction with the overall quality of their recreation experience declined by 4%. The satisfaction with the quality of BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts in SRMAs declined by 10% over the previous year. Additional resources will be focused on this area in FY 2003 and beyond. Annual Performance Targets for FY 2002/2003 have been revised.</p>
<p>01.01.03 In FY 2001, 14 land use plans have updated off-highway vehicle (OHV) designation decisions in place to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities</p>	<p>We updated OHV designation decisions in 5 land use plans to provide environmentally responsible OHV opportunities</p>	<p>Goal not met. This goal will be deleted in FY 2002 as accomplishments are redundant with accomplishments reported under Annual Goal 02.01.02. Review of OHV designations is a routine part of preparing a new land use plan or amending an existing land use plan.</p>

01.02 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.02.01 In FY 2001, authorize 24,000 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, process 51,700 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and complete 24,700 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Federal lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the public lands are consistent with established land health standards and to minimize future liabilities.</p>	<p>We authorized 17,401 energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, processed 59,190 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and completed 24,366 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Federal lands.</p>	<p>Goal not met. The performance measure not met, authorize energy and mineral pre-lease and lease actions, included new mining claims recorded which were far below the previous year's accomplishment.</p>
<p>01.02.02 In FY 2001, issue 2,740 grazing permits or leases consistent with established land health standards. Cumulative total number of grazing authorization renewals that assure established land health standards are achieved is 6,930.</p>	<p>We issued 2,601 grazing permits or leases consistent with established land health standards.</p>	<p>Goal not met. The one performance measure was not met. The permits or leases not issued in FY 2001 will be issued in FY 2002. The FY 2005 Long-Term Goal of 9,113 grazing permits renewed will be exceeded in FY 2003 at the current rate of accomplishment. Many of the accomplishments reported in FY 2000/2001 were grazing permits which were automatically extended by the Appropriation rider. In FY 2000, 1,675 permits were automatically extended or transferred and in FY 2001, 855 permits were automatically extended. The Long-Term Goal was amended in FY 2002 from 9,113 to approximately 11,600 to reflect the numbers of temporary permit renewals.</p>
<p>01.02.03 In FY 2001, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 70 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in Western Oregon and 14.7 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.</p>	<p>We offered 56.4 MMBF of timber for sale in Western Oregon and 17.2 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.</p>	<p>Goal not met. One performance measure was not met and one was met. The inability to offer the planned timber in the Pacific Northwest was due to litigation. The Bureau is hopeful of being able to resolve the legal issues with defensible data in FY 2002 and being able to offer 150 MMBF. The goal for offering timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest has been reviewed and will be set at 28 MMBF for FY 2002 and 32 MMBF for FY 2003.</p>

01.02 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities (concluded)

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
01.02.04 In FY 2001, complete 5,700 rights-of-way and process 865 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards.	We completed 6,104 rights-of-way and processed 1,631 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards.	Goal met. Both performance measures were met. Both the Annual Performance Targets and Long-Term Goals will be adjusted upward to reflect the increasing workload. The FY 2003 Annual Performance Target for rights-of-way processed has already been increased to 6,900, well above the FY 2005 Long Term Goal of 6,500. The Annual Performance Targets for lease, permit, license, and easement actions will be increased from approximately 900 per year to 1,200 per year.
01.02.05 In FY 2001, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	In FY 2001, customer and stakeholder surveys were not accomplished.	Surveys are conducted every other year, so they were not conducted in FY 2001. Planned surveys for FY 2002 include stakeholder and partnership surveys and customer surveys for energy resources.

01.03 Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
01.03.01 In FY 2001, perform legislation and proclamation conformance reviews for 14 National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and 15 National Monuments (NMs). Establish management goals, objectives, and actions for 2 of the NCAs and NMs.	We completed legislation and proclamation conformance reviews for 17 National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs). We did not establish management goals, objectives, and actions for any of the NCAs and NMs through completion of land use plans.	Goal not met. Three performance measures were not met. This goal will be deleted in FY 2002 as it is redundant with goal 02.01.02 (similar to the comment regarding OHV designations). All NCAs and NMs will have land use plans developed over the next few years.
In FY 2001, assess the condition of 145 of the ACECs and implement 62 management actions in the ACECs to improve condition (cumulative totals).	We assessed the condition of 129 of the ACECs and implemented 143 management actions in the ACECs to improve condition.	Goal not met. One performance measure was not met and one was met. This goal will be deleted in FY 2002. This goal was not understood at the field level and did not focus any additional resources on the assessment and improvement of ACECs. Workload to assess and improve the condition of ACECs will continue; however, it will be accounted for under existing measures under GPRA Program Activity 02.02, Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems.

01.03 Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources (concluded)

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.03.02 In FY 2001, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 79 (or 40%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.</p>	<p>We attained Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 77 (or 38.5%) of the Herd Management Areas and issued 4,861 titles within six months of eligibility.</p>	<p>Goal not met. One performance measure was met and one was not met. The Long-Term Goal of attaining 100% of Herd Management Areas at Appropriate Management Levels in FY 2005 will remain as set. External factors, such as drought and fire, can affect wild horse and burro gather strategies. We will maintain Annual Performance Targets of issuing 7,500 titles to adopters within 6 months of eligibility.</p>
<p>01.03.03 In FY 2001, restore and protect 278 at-risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands, conduct 63,800 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities.</p>	<p>We restored and protected 353 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands; conducted 81,335 acres of non-Section 106 cultural resource inventories; and made BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 12 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities to house BLM collections.</p>	<p>Goal met. Three performance measures were met. This is the second year that the goal has been exceeded. The Long-Term Goal of restoring and protecting 1,354 cultural and paleontological properties will be exceeded in FY 2003 at this rate of accomplishment. The Long-Term Goal for FY 2005 was increased to approximately 1,700 properties. Annual Performance Targets for FY 2002/2003 have been set at 25,000 acres for each year. Given the FY 2000 and FY 2001 accomplishments, Annual Performance Targets should be appropriately adjusted. Annual Performance Targets for FY 2002/2003 have been set at establishing 5 new partnerships with non-Federal curatorial facilities to house BLM collections each year. Annual Performance Targets should be adjusted accordingly.</p>
<p>01.03.04 In FY 2001, establish a protocol and develop a survey instrument to determine percent of surveyed visitors understanding the purpose of the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and percent which are satisfied with BLM's management of these areas.</p>	<p>We established the protocol for determining percent of surveyed visitors understanding the purpose of, and satisfied with BLM management of, the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>Goal met; the one performance measure was met. The baseline for visitor satisfaction will be established in FY 2002.</p>

01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.04.01 In FY 2001, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%; bridges will increase to 95%, and dams will increase to 61%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 70%.</p>	<p>We increased the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition to 87%, bridges to 91%, and dams to 61%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition was 50%, which represents the new baseline for this measure.</p>	<p>Goal not met. Three performance measures were not met and one was met. The Long-Term Goal of administrative facilities at 92%, bridges at 92% and dams at 68% in fair or good condition will be maintained. Annual Performance Targets will be monitored to ensure that the Long-Term Goal, especially as it relates to the number of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition, is attainable.</p>
<p>01.04.02 In FY 2001, assess condition of 20% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures and improve 75% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.</p>	<p>We assessed the condition of 12% of BLM maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures. We improved 62% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.</p>	<p>Goal not met. Two performance measures were not met. The accomplishment of condition surveys for roads at the initial rate projected is not attainable. The actual value for condition of roads is below the APP target because states are re-evaluating their maintenance levels and road conditions as condition survey results are known. The target of 75% was based on a condition assessment that considered only 4% of BLM-maintained roads.</p>
<p>01.04.03 In FY 2001, identify and correct physical safety hazards at 350 abandoned mines and clean up 160 hazardous materials sites on public lands. Cumulative totals are 1,000 abandoned mine and 450 hazardous materials sites with physical hazards corrected.</p>	<p>We identified and corrected physical safety hazards at 507 abandoned mines and cleaned up 177 hazardous materials sites on public lands.</p>	<p>Goal met. Both performance measures were met. For the second year we significantly exceeded the target for correcting physical safety hazards at abandoned mine sites. As of the end of FY 2001 we had accomplished 1,100 of our FY 2005 Long-Term Goal of 1,700 sites. The target for cleaning up hazardous materials sites was exceeded only marginally and Annual Performance Targets will not be adjusted as it is impossible to predict the number of hazardous materials incidents on the public lands.</p>
<p>01.04.04 In FY 2001, investigate and take enforcement action on 49% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands.</p>	<p>We investigated and took enforcement action on 69% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations resulting from the urban interface with the public lands.</p>	<p>Goal met. In FY 1999, 46% of reported violations were investigated/enforced. In FY 2000 it increased to 53% and in FY 2001 it increased to 69%. The Long-Term Goal and Annual Performance Targets will be reassessed in FY 2002.</p>

01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property (concluded)

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.04.05 In FY 2001, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack, 25% (830) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance, 3% of the communities at-risk highest-priority projects will be implemented, 52 fire facilities will be under improvement to bring them to approved standards and 1,400,000 acres will receive fuels treatments. Targets are Departmentwide.</p>	<p>Departmentwide, 95% of wildfires were contained by initial attack, 44% of RFDs were assisted, 3% of the communities at-risk projects were implemented, 45 Fire facilities were under improvement, and 728,000 acres received fuels treatments.</p>	<p>Goal not met. Three performance measures were met and two were not met. The two measures not met were fire facilities under improvement and fuels treatments. The construction of fire facilities presents challenges due to the two- or three-year period required for planning, design, and construction. Many fire fuels treatments were not done because of drought conditions.</p>

01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>01.05.01 In FY 2001, post 200,000 public land records on the Internet (2,785,000 cumulative), providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.</p>	<p>We posted 200,500 public land records on the Internet and provided customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.</p>	<p>Goal met. The Long-Term Goal and Annual Performance Targets will be retained as they currently exist.</p>
<p>01.05.02 In FY 2001, provide accessibility to 10% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.</p>	<p>We provided accessibility to 11% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.</p>	<p>Goal met. The Long-Term Goal of 20% and the FY 2003 Annual Performance Target of 16% do not need to be adjusted.</p>
<p>01.05.03 In FY 2001, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition and use of BLM lands for one priority program area.</p>	<p>We provided access to data about the status, condition and use of BLM Lands for the Lands and Realty program.</p>	<p>Goal met.</p>
<p>01.05.04 In FY 2001, conduct on-line services (E Government) in four business lines with the public, Tribes, and other agencies.</p>	<p>We conducted on-line services in four business lines (vehicle disposal, oil and gas, GLO records, and GCDB).</p>	<p>Goal met.</p>

01.06 Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
01.06.01 In FY 2001, establish and maintain 25 formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes for the management of tribal minerals and cadastral survey and the administration of public lands.	We established 16 new formal agreements with federally recognized Tribes for the management of tribal minerals and cadastral survey and the administration of public lands (cumulative total is 41).	Goal met. A baseline survey of all existing formal agreements with Tribes will be conducted in FY 2002. The Long-Term Goal and associated Annual Performance Targets will be adjusted pending this survey.
01.06.02 In FY 2001, process 4,500 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.	We processed 4,692 energy and mineral post-lease actions and completed 3,086 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.	Goal not met. One performance measure was met and one performance measure was not met. These performance targets are based on historic demand, which may or may not be attained in any given year. The Long-Term Targets of 5,300 energy and mineral post lease actions and 4,200 compliance, inspection and enforcement actions are not recommended for adjustment because increasing demand is anticipated.
01.06.04 In FY 2001, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 250,000 acres of expected public demand for requests for land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and State economic needs.	We completed 719,000 acres of land conveyance actions in Alaska and 246,280 acres of land disposals outside Alaska in support of local community and State economic needs.	Goal almost met. The BLM fell just short of its target for land disposals outside Alaska. The Annual Performance Targets of 600,000 acres for Alaska conveyances and 200,000 acres for land disposal actions remain realistic targets.

02.01 Understand the Condition of the Public lands

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
02.01.01 In FY 2001, assess the condition of public lands in 10 priority sub-basins.	We assessed the condition of public lands in 5 priority sub-basins.	Goal not met. The initial application of a new assessment methodology was pilot tested. The failure of attaining the target for this test resulted in the determination that the Long-Term Goal of completing condition assessments on 150 priority sub-basins by FY 2005 was not attainable.
02.01.02 In FY 2001, evaluate 50% of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents, develop 3 new land use plans, and amend 5 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	We evaluated 54% (89 of 165) of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents, developed 1 new land use plan, and amended 16 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	Goal not met. Two performance measures were met, and one was not met. A new measure to keep track of highest-priority time-sensitive plans will be implemented in FY 2002 and EIS- and EA-level amendments will be tracked.

02.02 Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
02.02.01 In FY 2001, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 10 watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines; and plug/reclaim 15 orphan well sites.	We implemented water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins that did not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediated 47 abandoned mines to improve water quality; and plugged/reclaimed 47 orphan well sites.	<p>Goal not met. Two performance measures were met and one performance measure was not met. The measure to remediate 60 abandoned mines to improve water quality may have been too ambitious. Most projects require multiple years for remediation to be completed and adjustments in these targets may be indicated for the out-years.</p> <p>It is difficult to project the number of orphan wells plugged/reclaimed as some are done in cooperation with other agencies or operators. The number of orphan wells that can be plugged/reclaimed has been increased to 60 for the out-years based on the additional work being completed through cooperative efforts.</p>

02.02 Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems (concluded)

FY 2001 Annual Goal	FY 2001 Actual Accomplishments	Comments
<p>02.02.02 In FY 2001, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 100 watersheds within priority sub-basins.</p>	<p>We achieved proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in 143 watersheds within priority sub-basins.</p>	<p>Goal met. The performance measure was met. The cumulative FY 2002 Annual Performance Target is 250 and the cumulative FY 2003 Annual Performance Target is 350 watersheds. These targets should be retained until there is a better understanding of the implications/workload required for this measure. The FY 2005 Long-Term Goal of 80% (or approximately 800 watersheds) may need readjustment by the end of FY 2002.</p>
<p>02.02.03 In FY 2001, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 390,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 235,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds/undesirable plants.</p>	<p>We achieved an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 84 watersheds within priority sub-basins; treated 448,729 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treated 251,943 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds/undesirable plants.</p>	<p>Goal met. All three performance measures were met.</p>
<p>02.02.04 In FY 2001, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 50 of the plant and animal species listed and proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 100 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."</p>	<p>We achieved a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 80 of the plant and animal species listed and proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act and achieved a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for 122 of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."</p>	<p>Goal met. The two performance measures were met.</p>

Appendix 2

FY 2002 Final Annual Performance Plan At-a-Glance Table

01.01 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation Opportunities

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
<p>.01 By FY 2005, 85% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, 81% of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are in good or fair condition and 5% of the physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas are universally accessible.</p>	<p>Initial projections of baseline were lower than anticipated. The 10% target was moved back to 2005.</p>
<p>.02 By FY 2005, 95% of Special Recreation Management Area users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 77% are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education for Special Recreation Management Areas.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, 92% of recreation users are satisfied with the quality of recreation experience on the public lands and 70% of recreation users are satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education in Special Recreation Management Areas.</p>	<p>Targets were adjusted due to lower than anticipated performance in FY 2001. However, the FY 2005 Long term target was maintained as we anticipate additional emphasis on user satisfaction.</p>



Fishing at Blanca Wetlands in south-central Colorado.

01.02 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.01 By 2005, implement 100% of planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy.	In FY 2002, implement 37% of planned tasks in the Bureau's Energy Policy Plan and Initiative, consistent with the National Energy Policy.	New goal was added to incorporate the President's Energy Plan.
.02 By FY 2005, authorize 5,900 energy mineral lease actions on federal lands, process 36,300 energy mineral post-lease actions on federal lands, and complete 25,050 energy mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands.	In FY 2002, authorize 5,010 energy mineral lease actions on federal lands, process 31,400 energy mineral post-lease actions on federal lands, and complete 18,600 energy mineral compliance, inspection and enforcement actions on federal lands.	Targets were adjusted to reflect additional funds. Performance indicators were split between energy and non-energy to identify the increasing workload in energy and minerals.
.03 By 2005, complete 4,100 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 9,050 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 190,000 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed on federal lands.	In FY 2002, complete 3,850 non-energy and other mineral authorization actions; process 960 non-energy and other mineral post-authorization actions; complete 7,650 non-energy and other mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions; and complete 215,050 mining claim adjudication actions, fee collections, and waivers processed on federal lands.	Targets were adjusted to reflect additional funds. Performance indicators were split between energy and non-energy to identify the constant or reduced workload in non-energy and other minerals.
.04 By 2005, support rural communities in the West and achieve healthy, sustainable rangelands by issuing 9,113 grazing permit renewals consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health.	In FY 2002, issue 1,580 grazing permits or leases consistent with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health.	There is no change in the annual goal. However, the long-term goal was increased to reflect added workload associated with temporary permit renewals.
.05 By FY 2005, annually offer for sale on a decadal average 203 million board feet (MMBF) of timber in the Pacific Northwest and 32 MMBF outside the Pacific Northwest.	In FY 2002, consistent with the established land health standards, offer 150 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest and 28 MMBF of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest.	The decadal average was adjusted in the Forest Management Plan from 211 to 203 MMBF. The FY 2001 actual accomplishment in the Pacific Northwest was 56 MMBF because of court litigation. The second target was increased due to program emphasis and anticipated demand.

01.02 Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities (concluded)

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.06 By FY 2005, annually process 6,900 rights-of-way and 1,400 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands.	In FY 2002, complete 6,500 rights-of-way and process 1,200 lease, permit, license, and easement actions on the public lands, consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.	Targets were adjusted based on increased projections of workload, especially related to energy ROWs and continuing needs for other realty actions.
.07 By FY 2005, 60% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	In FY 2002, 65% of customers and 50% of stakeholders understand and are satisfied with commercial use authorization procedures on public lands.	There is no change in the goal.

01.03 Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.01 By FY 2005, implement comprehensive environmental education and resource interpretative information programs for 100% of the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS); establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 100% of the National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs); and initiate priority projects to achieve the resource condition objectives for 100% of the NCAs and NMs.	In FY 2002, establish the environmental education and resource interpretative information strategy for the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) units, and establish cooperative associations and other non-profit partnerships on 15% of the NLCS units.	The new goal reflects changes in program priorities and an emphasis on collaborative management.
.02 By FY 2005, manage the wild horse and burro populations consistent with land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100% of the Herd Management Areas.	In FY 2002, reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) on 110 (or 56%) of the Herd Management Areas, as established through monitoring and planning, through the removal and successful placement of excess wild horses and burros, and issue 7,500 titles within six months of eligibility.	There is no change in the goal.

01.03 Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources (concluded)

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
<p>.03 By FY 2005, protect cultural and paleontological resources on the public lands by restoring 1,700 at-risk properties, annually conducting "proactive" (non-Section 106) inventories on 25,000 acres, and ensuring that collections housed at 18% of the non federal curatorial facilities are available and accessible to the public through development of partnerships.</p>	<p>In FY 2003, protect 230 at risk cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands, conduct 25,000 acres of proactive cultural resource inventory, and make BLM cultural and paleontological collections available and accessible to the public by developing 5 new partnerships with non Federal curatorial facilities (cumulative number is 22).</p>	<p>The performance measures were incorporated into one goal to emphasize protection and restoration of cultural and paleontological resources.</p>
<p>.04 By FY 2005, the BLM will improve visitor understanding of the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and will improve visitor satisfaction with BLM's management of these areas by 5% over the baseline established in FY 2002.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, the BLM will establish the baselines for the percent of visitors who understand the purpose of each National Conservation Area and National Monument and for the percent of visitors satisfied with BLM's management of these areas.</p>	<p>There is no change in the goal</p>

01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
<p>.01 By 2005, 92% of administrative facilities, 68% of dams, and 99% of bridges will be structurally maintained in fair or good condition. Seventy percent of facilities will be in good safety, health, and environmental condition.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, the percentage of administrative facilities maintained in fair or good condition will increase to 88%; dams will increase to 61%; and bridges will increase to 95%. The percent of facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition will increase to 55%.</p>	<p>The last target for facilities in good safety, health, and environmental condition was modified because the baseline was adjusted in FY 2001 to 50%.</p>
<p>.02 By 2005, assess the condition of 75% of BLM-maintained roads to identify public and administrative access needs, identify maintenance requirements to resolve public safety and environmental concerns, and ascertain prospective road closures. Improve 75% of roads to good or fair condition.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, cumulatively assess condition of 35% of BLM-maintained roads to identify access needs, maintenance requirements, and prospective road closures and improve 65% of BLM roads to be in fair or good condition.</p>	<p>The target was adjusted due to lower than expected accomplishments in FY 2001.</p>

01.04 Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property (concluded)

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.03 By FY 2005, correct physical safety hazards at 1,700 abandoned mines and clean up 1,000 hazardous material sites on public lands.	In FY 2002, correct physical safety hazards at 200 abandoned mines and clean up 150 hazardous materials sites on public lands.	The goal language was clarified. There is no change in the targets.
.04 By FY 2005, investigate and take enforcement action on 52% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.	In FY 2002, investigate and take enforcement action on 50% of reported violations of Federal laws and regulations.	There is no change in the goal.
.05 By FY 2005, 99% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 30% (over 1,000) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will have received assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 10% of the at-risk communities' highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. (Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)	In FY 2002, 95% of wildland fires will be contained by initial attack; 33% (1,085) of the rural fire districts (RFDs) will receive assistance to improve safety, training, and equipment standards; and 7% of the at-risk communities' highest priority projects to restore the natural ecological process by increasing the use of fire (wildland and prescribed) and other land treatments will be implemented. In FY 2002, 76 fire facilities will be under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance to bring them to approved standards. In FY 2002 1,100,000 acres will receive fuels treatments to reduce hazards and maintain ecosystem health. (Note: Targets are Departmentwide.)	There is no change in the goal. The target for fuels treatments has been decreased.

01.05 Improve Land, Resource, and Title Information

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.01 By FY 2005, post a cumulative total of 3,600,000 public land records on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval.	In FY 2002, post 200,000 public land records on the Internet, providing customers with on-line query, image viewing, and ordering of certified documents.	There is no change in the goal.
.02 By FY 2005, provide accessibility to 20% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	In FY 2002, provide accessibility to 12% of BLM's western townships with land status, boundaries, and geographic coordinates in digital format on the Internet.	There is no change in the goal.
.03 By FY 2005, provide information on the Internet regarding the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for six priority program areas.	In FY 2002, provide information on the Internet about the status, condition, and use of BLM lands for three priority program areas.	There is no change in the goal.
.04 By FY 2005, conduct on-line services (E-Government) in 12 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	In FY 2002, conduct on-line services (E Government) in 7 business lines with the public, tribes, and other agencies.	There is no change in the goal.

01.06 Provide Economic and Technical Assistance

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.01 By FY 2005, establish and maintain 15 new formal agreements with federally recognized tribes for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands (through P.L.93-638 contracts, self-governance agreements, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance) over the revised FY 2002 baseline.	In FY 2002, establish the baseline for the total number of formal agreements with federally recognized tribes currently in effect for managing tribal minerals, conducting cadastral surveys, and administering public lands.	This goal was modified to reestablish the baseline.

01.06 Provide Economic and Technical Assistance (concluded)

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
<p>.02 By FY 2005, annually process 5,300 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 4,500 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands. Assure that all actions authorized on the Indian lands are consistent with established land health standards to minimize future liabilities.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, process 5,000 energy and mineral post-lease actions and complete 3,800 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on Indian lands.</p>	<p>There is no change in the goal.</p>
<p>.03 By FY 2005, complete 2.6 million acres of projected land disposals and land conveyances in Alaska. Meet 80% of expected public demand for land disposal and land conveyance actions outside Alaska in support of local community and state economic needs.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, complete 600,000 acres of projected land disposal and land conveyance actions in Alaska. Complete 200,000 acres of land disposal actions outside Alaska in support of local community and State economic needs.</p>	<p>There is no change in the goal.</p>
<p>By FY 2005, BLM will at least triple the FY 2000 level of technical assistance provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and federally recognized Native American Tribes in the acquisition and management of land tenure data needed to facilitate the growth of trust income through increased efficiency of the Tribal land tenure infrastructure.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, complete 3,000 miles of field cadastral survey/2,500 miles of approved (office) survey on Indian Lands, establish and maintain two Land Information Infrastructure Project Offices in partnership with tribes, and establish the baseline for the number of Indian trust townships with boundaries and geographic coordinates posted on the Internet.</p>	<p>This is a new goal.</p>

02.01 Understand the Condition of the Public Lands

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
.01 By FY 2005, assess the condition of the public lands within 50 priority sub-basins.	In FY 2002, assess the condition of public lands in 17 priority sub-basins.	The target was adjusted based on pilot test of the assessment model and the time it took to complete a sub-basin-wide assessment.
.02 By FY 2005, prepare a cumulative total of 29 new land use plans and amend 250 existing plans to reflect new information and management strategies.	In FY 2002, evaluate 100% of BLM's existing land use plans, develop a cumulative total of 11 new land use plans, complete a cumulative total of 118 existing land use plan amendments to reflect new information and management strategies, maintain 100% of "time-sensitive" land use plan actions on their approved schedule, and maintain a minimum of 75% non-"time-sensitive" land use plan actions on schedule.	Changes were made in the measures to address increases in funding and to identify the total number of land use plan amendments completed at the EA and EIS level.

02.02 Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

FY 2005 Long-Term Goal	FY 2002 Annual Goal	Reason for Change from FY 2002 APP
<p>.01 By FY 2005, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in 20% of watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, implement water quality improvement prescriptions on BLM lands in a cumulative total of 64 (approximately 6%) of the watersheds within priority sub-basins that do not meet State/Tribal water quality standards; remediate 60 abandoned mines and plug/reclaim 60 orphan wells.</p>	<p>The target for orphan wells was increased to include all accomplishments that BLM completes, including those through cooperative efforts with Federal, state, and industry partners.</p>
<p>.02 By FY 2005, achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) or an upward trend on BLM-administered riparian/wetland areas in 80% of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, achieve proper functioning condition or an upward trend in riparian/wetland areas in a cumulative total of 243 (approximately 24%) of the watersheds within priority sub-basins.</p>	<p>There is no change in the goal.</p>
<p>.03 By 2005, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50% of watersheds within priority sub-basins.</p>	<p>In FY 2002, achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in a cumulative total of 164 (approximately 16%) of the watersheds within priority sub-basins; treat 394,000 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and treat 245,000 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.</p>	<p>The target for weed treatments was increased because of additional cost-share projects and support from county weed and pest control organizations.</p>
<p>.04 By FY 2005, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 50% of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations of 20% of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."</p>	<p>In FY 2002, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 100 (approximately 35%) of the plant and animal species listed or proposed for listing pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. Also, achieve a stable or increasing trend in the resident populations for a cumulative total of 150 (approximately 12%) of the species identified by BLM as "sensitive."</p>	<p>There is no change in the goal.</p>

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